

**RUNNING RECORD**

**BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD**

**VOLUME 10**

**CHAIRMAN**

**2001**





BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 10 -

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1.	Agenda of Tenth General Meeting, June 22 and 23, 1973
2.	Minutes of Ninth General Meeting, May 25 and 26, 1973
3.	Correspondence
	a. Letter from Hon. F. Cloutier to Mrs. Y. Raymond
	b. Letter from Chairman to Hon. Horst A. Schmid confirming meeting to take place June 29, 1973, in Edmonton
	c. Letter from Prof. A. Leroux of the Université de Sherbrooke, submitting his brief to the Board
	d. Letter from Mr. Paré of the Université de Montréal to Mrs. Demers of the Ligue des Canadiens pour le développement re Information Sheet
4.	Report on the visit to Winchester, June 7, 1973
5.	Reports on the meetings held in Montreal June 11 and 12, 1973
6.	Reports on the meetings held in Quebec June 13 and 14, 1973
7.	Statistics prepared by Mr. Cartwright as requested at the last meeting
8.	Report prepared by Mr. Cartwright on suggested names for potential districts
9.	Members' comments for inclusion in the "General Introduction" and "Provincial Peculiarities" of the final report
10.	Updated work schedule and member's participation
11.	"Principal Offices" and "Sufficient Demand"
12.	"Districts, territories and communities"
13.	"Non-numerical language criteria"
14.	Minutes of Tenth General Meeting



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SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

PROPOSED AGENDA

Tenth General Meeting, June 22/23, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9.00 a.m. Friday, June 22

- I - Adoption of agenda
- II - Minutes of Ninth General Meeting, May 27/28, 1973
- III - Business arising from the minutes:
  - 1. Correspondence
  - 2. Report by Mrs. Raymond on the Montreal meetings of June 11 and 12
  - 3. Report by Mr. Mackey on the Quebec meetings of June 13 and 14
  - 4. Report by Mrs. Raymond on the visit and meetings in Papineau
  - 5. Report by Mr. Lamontagne on the visit to the Winchester area
  - 6. Review by Mr. Cartwright of the various combinations and audit requested by members for specific potential districts

2.00 p.m. Friday, June 22

- 7. Report by Mr. Morrison on arrangements for meetings with MPs in Ottawa on June 25
  - 8. Report by Mr. Morrison on the proposed meetings with the provincial governments of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia on July 3, 4 and 5
  - 9. Descriptive names of potential districts
- IV - Review of members' comments for inclusion in the "General Introduction" and "Provincial Peculiarities" of the final report





V - Updating of work schedule and members' participation

9.00 a.m. Saturday, June 23

VI - Miscellaneous items:

1. Points raised by members in individual reports on visits
2. Bilingualism and biculturalism
3. "Principal offices" and "Sufficient demand"
4. "Federal bilingual services districts"
5. "Districts, territories and communities"

Light lunch (provided for members in Board Room)

6. Outline of final report
7. Other business

Adjournment at 4.00 p.m.

Ottawa  
May 30, 1973

R. Morency, Assoc. Sec.-Gen.  
Paul Fox, Chairman





CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Dixième séance, les 22 et 23 juin 1973

110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa

9h vendredi, le 22 juin

- I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour
- II - Procès-verbal de la neuvième séance, les 25 et 26 mai 1973
- III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal:
  - 1. Correspondance
  - 2. Rapport de Mme Raymond sur les rencontres à Montréal les 11 et 12 juin
  - 3. Rapport de M. Mackey sur les rencontres à Québec les 13 et 14 juin
  - 4. Rapport de Mme Raymond sur la visite et les rencontres du comté de Papineau
  - 5. Rapport de M. Lamontagne sur la visite de la région de Winchester
  - 6. Revue par M. Cartwright des diverses agglomérations suggérées par les Commissaires et vérification des données de certaines régions

2h vendredi, le 22 juin

- 7. Rapport de M. Morrison sur les dispositions prises en vue des rencontres, à Ottawa, avec les membres du parlement, le 25 juin
- 8. Rapport de M. Morrison sur les consultations avec les gouvernements provinciaux de Terre-Neuve et Nouvelle Ecosse, les 3, 4 et 5 juillet
- 9. Répertoire des titres à donner aux districts bilingues identifiés.





IV - Revue des commentaires préparés par les Commissaires aux fins du "Préambule général" et des "Particularités provinciales" du rapport du Conseil

V - Mise à jour du plan de travail et participation aux visites

9h samedi, le 23 juin

VI - Autres rubriques:

1. Questions soulevées par les Commissaires dans leurs rapports
2. Bilinguisme et <sup>multir</sup>biculturalisme
3. "Bureau principaux" et "demande importante"
4. "Districts des services bilingues fédéraux"
5. "Districts, territoires et communautés"

collation (Repas léger pourvu dans la salle de conférence)

6. Schéma du rapport
7. Autres affaires

Ajournement 16h

Ottawa  
le 30 mai 1973

R. Morency, sec.-gén. assoc.  
Paul Fox, président











Members  
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board

N. M. Morrison  
Secretary General

June 15, 1973

Minutes of the Ninth Meeting, May 25 and 26, 1973

This second draft of the Minutes of the Ninth Meeting is subject to changes. The Chairman and Secretary General have not had time to revise these minutes.





SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Ninth Meeting

May 25 and 26, 1973

O T T A W A

The ninth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m. Friday, May 25, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman  
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta  
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.  
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario  
William Mackey, Québec, Québec  
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec  
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario  
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.-B.

Neil M. Morrison, Secrétaire général  
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint

In attendance: Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant  
Clairette Pilon, Agent d'administration

I. ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

M. Mackey propose, appuyé par M. Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé à l'unanimité.

II. PROCES-VERBAL DE LA 8e SEANCE, LES 27 et 28 AVRIL

Etant donné que le procès-verbal de la dernière réunion n'a été remis au monde que le matin même de la réunion, le Président suggère que les membres examinent le document assez long et détaillé du jour au lendemain et puis ils **pourront** donner leur approbation ou faire des amendements si **nécessaires, samedi matin.**

M. Hickman propose, appuyé par M. Regimbal, l'adoption du procès-verbal de la dernière réunion en principe, quitte à faire les **corrections** nécessaires plus tard.



At the beginning of the meeting on Saturday morning a review of the minutes was begun but since most members had not had time to read them the evening before it was apparent that this process would take too much time in view of the other items to be covered on the agenda. It was suggested that the members read over the minutes following the meeting and send in any changes they wished to make the following week. Meanwhile the following specific amendments were suggested and accepted:

- (1) page 2 III. Business arising from the minutes 1. Correspondence 2nd paragraph, Mrs. Carrothers said that she had not written Mr. Boucher a personal note as reported. This paragraph should be changed to read: "The Chairman said that he had written the Minister a formal note of thanks on behalf of the Board for the social reception during the last meeting and a personal note on his own behalf to Mr. Boucher, the Under-secretary."
- (2) page 6 line 12, Mr. Lamontagne objected that he had not said that technical education is a federal matter. This sentence should be re-written to read: "Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which involves federal financing."
- (3) The last paragraph on page 21 and continued on the top of page 22 reporting the motion by Messrs. Monnin and Savoie. Mr. Monnin pointed out that his motion had been to include, not exclude, census tracts #13 and 14 in Winnipeg, further the word "carried" should be inserted following the end of the sentence. Thus the sentence should read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River School District, Seine River School District, the former City of St. Boriface and Municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), and including census tracts #13 and 14 in the city of Winnipeg. Carried."
- (4) The third paragraph on page 22 should be amended to read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipalities of Ste-Rose and Lawrence including Rorketch Village be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried."

Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the minutes be accepted subject to any changes to be mailed in to the secretary by members within the next week.  
Carried.





### III. AFFAIRES DECOULANT DU PROCES-VERBAL

#### 1. Correspondence

The Chairman referred to the letters of thanks over his signature written by the Secretary General to Mgr. Roger Maltais, Recteur de l'Université de Sherbrooke, to M. Maurice Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke, and to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Mme Raymond rapporte qu'elle a aussi écrit des lettres de remerciements aux personnes qui lui ont aidé en faisant les arrangements pour les réunions à Sherbrooke et Lennoxville.

Mr. Fox reported that he had written again to the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation for Alberta, requesting a date for a meeting as soon as possible. He had given Mr. Schmid a number of addresses or telephone numbers to write or call but so far there had been no reply.

M. Savoie prépare un mémoire sur ses pourparlers avec le maire de la ville de Saint-John et il le fera parvenir au Conseil, la semaine prochaine.

#### 2. Rapport du Père Regimbal - Rentrontre des membres du Conseil avec des francophones des villes de l'Ontario sud à Toronto, dimanche après-midi le 29 avril 1973

M. Regimbal se dit très déçu de la représentation à Toronto - huit personnes y compris une seule de Toronto même. Il s'attendait à y voir une plus grande délégation, malgré que ceux présents représentaient un élément très actif de la région, i.e. Hamilton, St-Catharines. Il attribue cela à l'ignorance des gens sur le but des Districts bilingues, manque de dialogue et de communication, en général au manque d'information. De plus, il est d'avis, que la minorité doit demander les services dans leur langue s'ils veulent les obtenir; il faut insister. Il semble y avoir une certaine réticence de la part des gens. M. Ryan Paquette, le représentant d'Hamilton, a demandé à M. Fox d'avoir une autre réunion avec le Conseil, dans un avenir rapproché.



M. Regimbal mentionne surtout la non-participation des francophones aux réunions à Toronto et avec les représentants de l'ACFO à Ottawa. Il a assisté au congrès annuel de cette organisation, à Sudbury, et il n'y avait rien à l'ordre du jour au sujet des districts bilingues. Tout de même, à la suite de sa suggestion, on a formé sur place un atelier; 30 personnes y ont participé, et il a répondu aux questions de ces gens. Il y avait tout de même à cette réunion des gens sensibilisés à la question des districts bilingues. Ils ont demandé que les districts bilingues soient à l'ordre du jour afin qu'on puisse en discuter. D'autres se disent nettement en faveur des districts bilingues. Comme résultat du travail d'atelier le Congrès a adopté une résolution à ce sujet. Pour le texte de la résolution, voir l'annexe.

M. Savoie se dit aussi déçu de la réunion, à Toronto. S'il s'agit de demander des services en français, il faudrait organiser, orienter les francophones afin de mettre en marche les mécanismes de demande des services en français.

M. Regimbal ajoute qu'il y a trois groupes de gens parmi les franco-ontariens. Les premiers sont ceux qui ne s'intéressent nullement à la question. Les deuxièmes qui sont actifs et intéressés. Les troisièmes sont formés de Français français qui ne veulent pas avoir grand chose à faire avec les Canadiens-français du Canada.

### 3. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur la visite à Montréal, les 7 et 8 mai, 1973

Madame Raymond mentionne les associations qui ont participé aux réunions. Le groupe des membres a rendu visite aux trois centres communautaires, St-Henri, en autre "La Petite Bourgogne" reconnue comme un château fort du séparatisme, qui a fait une concession en recevant le Conseil et Pointe St-Charles, quartier défavorisé avec une population anglophone autant que francophone. Le groupe de la "Federation of Catholic Community Services", pas de problème pour eux d'avoir des services en anglais. Distinction très marquée existe entre l'est de l'île qui est presque entièrement français et l'ouest qui est prédominamment anglais. La Ligue des Droits de l'homme se prononce contre les districts bilingues. Il y avait des représentants du YMCA et YWCA. C'est l'impression générale que le public ne connaît pas la loi donc nécessairement ne comprend pas les implications qui s'y rattachent. Plusieurs pensent que cette question relève du provincial et non du fédéral. Le Conseil doit retourner à Montréal pour rencontrer d'autres groupes, anglophones de préférence, afin de pouvoir connaître l'opinion des secteurs divers du public sur les districts bilingues.





(For details see notes prepared by Mr. Fox concerning the meetings in Montreal on May 7 attached as appendix.)

The question of Quebec was discussed further at some length and many people believe strongly that it is the French language and culture which are threatened in Quebec, not the English, and indeed Professor Caldwell at Bishop's expressed the tentative view as a result of his study that with present trends, Quebec might become anglicized in 75 years, others disagree. Est-ce que le Conseil doit traiter la minorité anglaise du Québec différemment du traitement aux francophones des autres provinces? Faire une série de recommandations pour les 9 provinces et une pour le Québec?

Madame Raymond souligne que l'objectif de la création de districts bilingues, c'est de faire du Canada un pays bilingue. Le problème, c'est la non-reconnaissance des droits des francophones, à peu près partout au Canada. Pour améliorer la situation, il faut donc tenter de reconnaître les droits des minorités francophones et de renforcer la seule province française.

4. Rapport de M. Mackey sur la visite à  
Sherbrooke, Lennoxville & les cantons  
de l'est - les 14 et 15 mai, 1973

Le groupe anglophone de Lennoxville est préoccupé par la création de districts bilingues. They expressed their concern, although whatever action is taken, good relations exist between the English and French in that region. More and more the English want to integrate in the French community.

La réaction de la minorité anglaise du Québec est semblable à celle de la minorité francophone ailleurs au pays.

(See Mr. Mackey's written text attached as appendix, also notes by Mr. Fox)

Mr. Mackey commented on the meeting on Monday evening at the University of Sherbrooke with representatives of French-speaking groups in the area including officers of the local branch of the St-Jean-Baptiste society. The President of the society after clarification about implications of proclaiming federal bilingual districts declared himself in support of them but the meeting was divided and other members including some of the executive of the society were against bilingual districts and felt they were unnecessary in Quebec or in the Eastern Townships to protect the rights of the English minority.



Mr. Mackey had not been able to stay in Sherbrooke on Tuesday the 15th owing to prior academic commitments so Mr. Savoie and other members of the Board reported on the meetings with members of the Faculty of the University of Sherbrooke and with the Mayor of Sherbrooke as well as that in their own observations about the meeting in Lennoxville at Bishop's University. While practically all the members of the University of Sherbrooke who attended the meeting were opposed to the proclamation of bilingual districts for various reasons, the Mayor, M. Maurice Bureau when interviewed by members of the Board at City Hall said he could not see anything against the idea and indeed was favourably disposed towards a district for the Eastern Townships including Sherbrooke. He did not feel this would arouse undue opposition or conflict. Mr. Savoie said he personally was in favour of recommending a bilingual district for the Townships. Mme Raymond, however said she was against including the City of Sherbrooke in such a bilingual district.

There was a fairly extensive discussion about the differences in perception of bilingualism in minority language rights revealed by the meetings in Montreal and the Townships, as well as elsewhere, and about the degree of ignorance or misunderstanding of the Official Languages Act as well as the major bilingual districts which in the view of some was the cause of a good deal of the opposition expressed. Mr. Savoie said that the first duty of the Board was to define and recommend bilingual districts and that it should get on with the business and leave discussion of other considerations including political repercussions aside. In his view the Board was not appointed to make political decisions, that was the responsibility which would have to be taken by the government following the submission of the Board's recommendations. Mr. Hickman felt he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the Townships in opposition to bilingual districts expressed by some people in Quebec and asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to put that on its language policy. Other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration and should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government.

5. Report by Miss Duckworth about the visit to  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, May 16, 17, 18

(For details see notes by Ms. Duckworth and others attached as  
 appendices)

Miss Duckworth said that in her mind the principal question was whether the County of Antigonish should be included in a bilingual district with Cape Breton island in





Eastern Nova Scotia. She felt the group they had seen was not very representative and that only two of them had English as a mother tongue. However, judging from their observations of what they had heard on the whole there seemed to be goodwill on the part of the English-speaking majority in the three areas under consideration. While there was no opposition there also was apparently no great interest. One man who attended the meeting in Antigonish, Mr. Doucet who had been at the meeting with the previous Board said initially that the situation had changed and he wanted to re-think the support he had given to the idea of including Antigonish but finally he thought he would continue to support this position. The importance of Antigonish was not for the federal services. The fact is that Cape Bretoners go to Port Hawkesbury, Sydney or Halifax in connection with federal services. It did not seem likely that there would be opposition on the part of those of English or Scottish origin in the non-French-speaking parts of Inverness County. Mr. Savoie also expressed some doubts about the necessity or wisdom of including Antigonish. However, Mr. Monnin said he thought they should tentatively propose the three counties as a single bilingual district. Miss Duckworth originally was not willing to support any kind of recommendation whether tentative or otherwise at this stage. She wished to investigate the North Shore area (Pomquet, Tracadie etc.) in which the French mother tongue population had declined fairly seriously, before coming to any conclusion. She questioned whether it was sensible to recommend too extensive an area.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board decide tentatively to recommend these three counties of Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond as a single bilingual district.  
Carried.

#### 6. Design of maps for use in the final report.

Mr. Cartwright gave an explanation and demonstration of two new types of maps to depict recommended bilingual districts which he had worked out in consultation with the Cartographic Section of Energy, Mines and Resources following the discussion at the last Board meeting. After lengthy discussion there was agreement about boarding format and the size of screen (20%) to be used in the production of the maps. Wording will require further consideration and any decision was deferred until Messrs. Morrison and Morency and Cartwright can submit a list of suggested names for the districts tentatively recommended to date.

12:15 p.m. meeting recessed for lunch



2:10 p.m. the meeting reconvened.

The discussion about the nature and format of maps as well as the selection of names for districts was continued. It is agreed that the general design of the maps as represented by Mr. Cartwright was satisfactory and acceptable taking into consideration some of the minor modifications suggested.

Members wished to include a map of the whole country and it was decided to use a foldout map on a scale of 1 to 5 million. It was also suggested that the possibility of using a modified or schematic abstract map of Canada as a design for the cover of the report should be investigated.

#### IV. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE BILINGUAL DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO

Following a discussion about the Windsor-Kent-Essex area it was moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the area outlined on the map prepared by Mr. Cartwright including the Townships of North Colchester and Anderton and the Town of Essex as well as the Townships of Dover and Tilbury but excluding the City of Chatham, be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Regimbal, that the cities of Welland and Port Colborne be recommended as a single bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the townships of Tiny and Tay in the County or Census Division of Simcoe (Midland-Penetang) be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Any decision about the Stormont-Dundas area was left in abeyance until members of the Board were able to visit Winchester Township in Dundas County. It was agreed that there was no necessity to make visits to Welland, Port Colborne or the Penetang-Midland area.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma as well as the four northern subdivisions of Renfrew County, be included in a single bilingual district to be recommended for northern Ontario. Carried.

It was decided that during the summer visits should be made by members of the Board to Sudbury, Sault-Ste. Marie, Hurst, Thunder Bay and Kenora.





V. RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY  
CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC (EXCLUDING MONTREAL AND THE  
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS)

With the aid of maps and statistics, Mr. Cartwright reviewed with members of the Board all those places in the Province of Quebec which reported 10% or more of the minority language group beginning with the small locations. Following discussion it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that no consideration should be given to the recommendation of bilingual districts for the following list of locations as marked on the map with numbers in brackets following the name: Abitibi(1), Dorchester(2), Gaspé-ouest(3), Labelle(4), Matane(5), Mégantic(6), Saguenay(7), Soulanges(8), Terrebonne(10). No decision was taken concerning Timiskaming(9), Arthabaska (11-Tingwick). Mr. Cartwright was asked to determine whether or not the census figures for Bagotville include the population of the military establishment there.

The Board then undertook an examination of larger areas including counties or parts of counties with important concentrations of the minority language group. Mr. Cartwright is to prepare further statistical information for the next meeting for the following counties: Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac plus part of Terrebonne.

Mr. Mackey mentioned that June 14 and 15 are the dates for the annual meeting for "le Conseil de la Vie française en Amérique" in Quebec City. He felt the Board should take advantage of this occasion to visit Quebec in order to meet some of the representatives of Le Conseil who come from all parts of Canada (as well as parts of the United States). It was pointed out that there had already been correspondence between Mgr. Gosselin, Executive Director of le Conseil, and Mr. Savoie early in the work of the Board. Further consideration of travel and work schedule was deferred until the next day.

5:45 p.m. meeting recessed.

Saturday, May 26, 9:10 a.m. meeting reconvened

Review on amendments of the minutes as reported above under item II.



VI. RAPPORT DU SOUS-COMITE POUR L'IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS MINORITAIRES DE MONTREAL

Ce comité est formé de Mme Raymond, Messieurs Mackey, Morrison et Morency avec le président Fox ex-officio.

Mme Raymond est d'avis qu'il devrait y avoir le moins possible de districts bilingues au Québec. During discussion the opinion was expressed that the Committee needed to visit other districts in the Montreal area, to meet representatives of more groups and to gather further information and opinions before it was in a position to make any definite proposals. Mr. Mackey stated that the Committee was not prepared to report until after all such business had been completed and there was time to give the matter further thought.

VII. REVUE DES EBAUCHES DE PREAMBULE REGIONAL PREPAREES PAR LES COMMISSAIRES SUR LEUR REGION RESPECTIVE

It had been agreed that each member would write an introduction for their section of the country but in view of travelling and meetings members had not been able to undertake this assignment. There was some discussion about the length and nature of such introductions. Mr. Monnin felt that they were quite unnecessary, however, others felt that there should be some introduction about each region. These introductory notes are to be discussed at the June and July meetings. It had previously been agreed that the Chairman would undertake to draft a general introduction to the report. Assignments for brief regional introductory notes were agreed as follows: M. Savoie doit préparer les notes pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard; Mlle Duckworth pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse et Terre-Neuve; Mme Raymond et M. Mackey pour le Québec; M. Lamontagne, the St. Lawrence and Eastern Townships region of Ontario; M. Regimbal, Northern Ontario; Mrs. Carrothers, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Mr. Hickman, British Columbia which he said was already prepared. No assignments were made for Manitoba or Southern Ontario.

VIII. PROVISION OF TRAVEL AND WORK SCHEDULE AND PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS

1. Further meetings in Montreal, Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, some arrangements already made by Madame Raymond others to be completed by Mr. Morrison.



2. Visit and meetings in Quebec City and region, programme to be arranged by Mr. Mackey who confirmed that a meeting had been arranged with Mgr. Gosselin et le Conseil de la Vie française for Thursday afternoon, June 14 between 2 and 4 p.m. The following members expressed the intention of visiting Quebec: Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Mackey, Lamontagne, Fox and Hickman. The hope was expressed that members of the Board would be able to meet with as many representatives of the Anglophone community as possible.

3. June 21st was proposed for a visit to Papineau County just prior to the next general meeting of the Board on the 22nd, 23rd of June. Those intending to participate include Mme Raymond, Miss Duckworth, Messrs. Hickman, Lamontagne, Fox, Mackey.

4. It was decided that members should meet with Members of Parliament representing the constituencies likely to be affected or to include bilingual district areas and that these meetings should begin with members from the West on Monday, June 25th. Agreed. The Secretary is to attempt to arrange meetings beginning with the Alberta members followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Judge Monnin excused himself from participating in these meetings with the politicians.

5. It was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to arrange meetings with the Premiers of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland if possible on the 3rd, 4th or 5th of July.

6. Les 9, 10, 11 et 12 juillet sont les jours fixés pour la visite de la Gaspésie. Les membres suivants ont exprimé le désir d'y aller: Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Monnin, Fox, Lamontagne, Regimbal, Mackey. In studying the map it became apparent that on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence six out of the eight census enumeration areas have a strong concentration of English mother tongue population with something over 3,000 persons. It was agreed that Mr. Morency would investigate the feasibility of visiting this area at the same time as the visit to Gaspé.

7. La visite au nord de l'Ontario, c'est-à-dire Sudbury, Hurst, Sault-Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, est fixée pour les 13, 14 et 15 août. Le Père Regimbal doit s'occuper du programme. Ceux qui doivent participer sont: Messrs. Monnin, Mackey, Regimbal, Lamontagne et Fox, Mme Raymond et Mlle Duckworth ne sont pas certaines. Il avait été aussi décidé de visiter Rouyn, Noranda et Timiscaming au Québec en même temps.





9. Discussions listed under Item 9. on the agenda including Bilingualism and Multiculturalism and the Definition of Principal Offices and Sufficient Demand were deferred for discussion at future meetings for lack of time.

12:30 p.m. moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that the meeting adjourn.  
Carried.

Ottawa, June 14, 1973

N.M. Morrison  
Secretary General



L'inc. des machines ou les thermophores  
 et l'infusion. 70 p. cent  
 de la population globale

384m. between  
Windsor Exterior





SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Ninth Meeting (Revised)

May 25 and 26, 1973

O T T A W A

The ninth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m. Friday, May 25, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman  
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta  
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.  
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario  
William Mackey, Québec, Québec  
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec  
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario  
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.-B.

Neil M. Morrison, Secrétaire général  
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint

In attendance: Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant  
Clairette Pilon, Agent d'administration

I. ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

M. Mackey propose, appuyé par M. Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé à l'unanimité.

II. PROCES-VERBAL DE LA 8e SEANCE, LES 27 et 28 AVRIL

Le procès-verbal de la huitième séance n'ayant été remis aux commissaires qu'au tout début de la réunion, le président suggère de reporter son approbation au lendemain.

M. Hickman, appuyé par le père Regimbal, propose alors l'adoption en principe, sujette à des modifications ultérieures.

Approuvé.



At the beginning of the meeting on Saturday morning a review of the minutes was begun but since most members had not had time to read them the evening before it was apparent that this process would take too much time in view of the other items to be covered on the agenda. It was suggested that the members read over the minutes following the meeting and send in any changes they wished to make the following week. Meanwhile the following specific amendments were suggested and accepted:

- (1) page 2 III. Business arising from the minutes 1. Correspondence 2nd paragraph, Mrs. Carrothers said that she had not written Mr. Boucher a personal note as reported. This paragraph should be changed to read: "The Chairman said that he had written the Minister a formal note of thanks on behalf of the Board for the social reception during the last meeting and a personal note on his own behalf to Mr. Boucher, the Under-secretary."
- (2) page 6 line 12, Mr. Lamontagne objected that he had not said that technical education is a federal matter. This sentence should be re-written to read: "Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which involves federal financing."
- (3) The last paragraph on page 21 and continued on the top of page 22 reporting the motion by Messrs. Monnin and Savoie. Mr. Monnin pointed out that his motion had been to include, not exclude, census tracts #13 and 14 in Winnipeg, further the word "carried" should be inserted following the end of the sentence. Thus the sentence should read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River School District, Seine River School District, the former City of St. Boniface and Municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), and including census tracts #13 and 14 in the city of Winnipeg. Carried."
- (4) The third paragraph on page 22 should be amended to read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipalities of Ste-Rose and Lawrence including Rorketon Village be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried."

Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the minutes be accepted subject to any changes to be mailed in to the secretary by members within the next week.

Carried.



### III. AFFAIRES DECOULANT DU PROCES-VERBAL

#### 1. Correspondence

The Chairman referred to the letters of thanks over his signature written by the Secretary General to Mgr. Roger Maltais, Recteur de l'Université de Sherbrooke, to M. Marc Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke, and to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Mme Raymond rapporte qu'elle a aussi écrit des lettres de remerciements aux personnes qui lui ont aidé en faisant les arrangements pour les réunions à Sherbrooke et Lennoxville.

Mr. Fox reported that he had written again to the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation for Alberta, requesting a date for a meeting as soon as possible. He had given Mr. Schmid a number of addresses or telephone numbers to write or call but so far there had been no reply.

M. Savoie rapporte au Conseil que le maire de la ville de St. Jean prépare un mémoire et le fera parvenir au Conseil la semaine prochaine.

2. Rapport du Père Regimbal - Rentrone des membres du Conseil avec des francophones des villes de l'Ontario sud à Toronto, dimanche après-midi  
le 29 avril 1973

M. Regimbal se dit très déçu de la représentation à Toronto - huit personnes dont une seule de la cité de Toronto. Il s'attendait à y voir une délégation plus nombreuse. Par ailleurs, ces personnes représentaient un élément très actif de la région, i.e. Hamilton, St-Catharines. Il déplore le manque de communications et de compréhension du concept des districts bilingues. Il conclut de cette rencontre que la minorité francophone doit demander et insister davantage pour des services en français. Il semble y avoir crainte ou réticence. M. Ryan Paquette, représentant d'Hamilton, a demandé à M. Fox de tenir une autre réunion dans un avenir rapproché. Le président ajoute que M. Paquette lui fera connaître la date pouvant convenir aux représentants de la région.





M. Regimbal mentionne surtout la non-participation des francophones aux réunions à Toronto et avec les représentants de l'ACFO à Ottawa. Il a assisté au congrès annuel de cette organisation, à Sudbury, et il n'y avait rien à l'ordre du jour au sujet des districts bilingues. Tout de même, à la suite de sa suggestion, on a formé sur place un atelier; 30 personnes y ont participé, et il a répondu aux questions de ces gens. Il y avait tout de même à cette réunion des gens sensibilisés à la question des districts bilingues. Ils ont demandé que les districts bilingues soient à l'ordre du jour afin qu'on puisse en discuter. D'autres se disent nettement en faveur des districts bilingues. Comme résultat du travail d'atelier le Congrès a adopté une résolution à ce sujet. Pour le texte de la résolution, voir l'annexe.

M. Savoie se dit aussi déçu de la réunion, à Toronto. S'il s'agit de demander des services en français, il faudrait organiser, orienter les francophones afin de mettre en marche les mécanismes de demande des services en français.

M. Regimbal ajoute qu'il y a trois groupes de gens parmi les franco-ontariens. Les premiers sont ceux qui ne s'intéressent nullement à la question. Les deuxièmes qui sont actifs et intéressés. Les troisièmes sont formés de Français français qui ne veulent pas avoir grand chose à faire avec les Canadiens-français du Canada.

### 3. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur la visite à Montréal, les 7 et 8 mai, 1973

Madame Raymond mentionne les associations qui ont participé aux réunions. Le groupe des membres a rendu visite à trois centres communautaires: St. Henri, reconnu comme un chateau fort du séparatisme et qui a fait une concession en recevant le Conseil; "la petite Bourgogne" et Pointe St-Charles, quartier défavorisé avec une population également francophone et anglophone. Pour le groupe de la "Federation of Catholic Community Services" il n'y a aucune difficulté à recevoir des services en anglais. Distinction très marquée existe entre l'est de l'île qui est presque entièrement français et l'ouest qui est prédominamment anglais. La Ligue des Droits de l'homme se prononce contre les districts bilingues. Il y avait des représentants du YMCA et YWCA. C'est l'impression générale que le public ne connaît pas la loi donc nécessairement ne comprend pas les implications qui s'y rattachent. Plusieurs pensent que cette question relève du provincial et non du fédéral. Le Conseil doit retourner à Montréal pour rencontrer d'autres groupes, anglophones de préférence, afin de pouvoir connaître l'opinion des secteurs divers du public sur les districts bilingues.



(For details see notes prepared by Mr. Fox concerning the meetings in Montreal on May 7 attached as appendix.)

The question of Quebec was discussed further at some length and many people believe strongly that it is the French language and culture which are threatened in Quebec, not the English, and indeed Professor Caldwell at Bishop's expressed the tentative view as a result of his study that with present trends, Quebec might become anglicized in 75 years, others disagree. Est-ce que le Conseil doit traiter la minorité anglaise du Québec différemment que la minorité française des autres provinces? Faire une série de recommandations pour les 9 provinces et une pour le Québec?

Madame Raymond souligne que l'objectif de la création de districts bilingues, c'est de faire du Canada un pays bilingue. Le problème, c'est la non-reconnaissance des droits des francophones, à peu près partout au Canada. Pour améliorer la situation, il faut donc tenter de reconnaître les droits des minorités francophones et de renforcer la seule province française.

#### 4. Rapport de M. Mackey sur la visite à Sherbrooke, Lennoxville & les cantons de l'est - les 14 et 15 mai, 1973

Le groupe anglophone de Lennoxville est préoccupé par la création de districts bilingues. They expressed their concern, although whatever action is taken, good relations exist between the English and French in that region. More and more the English want to integrate in the French community.

La réaction de la minorité anglaise du Québec est semblable à celle de la minorité francophone ailleurs au pays.

(See Mr. Mackey's written text attached as appendix, also notes by Mr. Fox)

Mr. Mackey commented on the meeting on Monday evening at the University of Sherbrooke with representatives of French-speaking groups in the area including officers of the local branch of the St-Jean-Baptiste society. The President of the society after clarification about implications of proclaiming federal bilingual districts declared himself in support of them but the meeting was divided and other members including some of the executive of the society were against bilingual districts and felt they were unnecessary in Quebec or in the Eastern Townships to protect the rights of the English minority.





Mr. Mackey had not been able to stay in Sherbrooke on Tuesday the 15th owing to prior academic commitments so Mr. Savoie and other members of the Board reported on the meetings with members of the Faculty of the University of Sherbrooke and with the Mayor of Sherbrooke as well as that in their own observations about the meeting in Lennoxville at Bishop's University. While practically all the members of the University of Sherbrooke who attended the meeting were opposed to the proclamation of bilingual districts for various reasons, the Mayor, M. Marc Bureau when interviewed by members of the Board at City Hall said he could not see anything against the idea and indeed was favourably disposed towards a district for the Eastern Townships including Sherbrooke. He did not feel this would arouse undue opposition or conflict. Mr. Savoie said he personally was in favour of recommending a bilingual district for the Townships. Mme Raymond, however said she was against including the City of Sherbrooke in such a bilingual district.

There was a fairly extensive discussion about the differences in perception of bilingualism in minority language rights revealed by the meetings in Montreal and the Townships, as well as elsewhere, and about the degree of ignorance or misunderstanding of the Official Languages Act as well as the major bilingual districts which in the view of some was the cause of a good deal of the opposition expressed. Mr. Savoie said that the first duty of the Board was to define and recommend bilingual districts and that it should get on with the business and leave discussion of other considerations including political repercussions aside. In his view the Board was not appointed to make political decisions, that was the responsibility which would have to be taken by the government following the submission of the Board's recommendations. Mr. Hickman felt he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the Townships. He asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to decide on its language policy. Other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration: these should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government.

5. Report by Miss Duckworth about the visit to  
Antigonish, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, May 16, 17, 18

(For details see notes by Ms. Duckworth and others attached as  
appendices)

Miss Duckworth said that in her mind the principal question was whether the County of Antigonish should be included in a bilingual district with Cape Breton island in





Eastern Nova Scotia. She felt the group they had seen was not very representative and that only two of them had English as a mother tongue. However, judging from their observations of what they had heard on the whole there seemed to be goodwill on the part of the English-speaking majority in the three areas under consideration. While there was no opposition there also was apparently no great interest. One man who attended the meeting in Antigonish, Mr. Doucet who had been at the meeting with the previous Board said initially that the situation had changed and he wanted to re-think the support he had given to the idea of including Antigonish but finally he thought he would continue to support this position. The importance of Antigonish was not for the federal services. The fact is that Cape Bretoners go to Port Hawkesbury, Sydney or Halifax in connection with federal services. It did not seem likely that there would be opposition on the part of those of English or Scottish origin in the non-French-speaking parts of Inverness County. Mr. Savoie also expressed some doubts about the necessity or wisdom of including Antigonish. However, Mr. Monnin said he thought they should tentatively propose the three counties as a single bilingual district. Miss Duckworth originally was not willing to support any kind of recommendation whether tentative or otherwise at this stage. She wished to investigate the North Shore area (Pomquet, Tracadie etc.) in which the French mother tongue population had declined fairly seriously, before coming to any conclusion. She questioned whether it was sensible to recommend too extensive an area.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board decide tentatively to recommend these three counties of Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond as a single bilingual district.  
Carried.

#### 6. Design of maps for use in the final report.

Mr. Cartwright gave an explanation and demonstration of two new types of maps to depict recommended bilingual districts which he had worked out in consultation with the Cartographic Section of Energy, Mines and Resources following the discussion at the last Board meeting. After lengthy discussion there was agreement about boarding format and the size of screen (20%) to be used in the production of the maps. Wording will require further consideration and any decision was deferred until Messrs. Morrison and Morency and Cartwright can submit a list of suggested names for the districts tentatively recommended to date.

12:15 p.m. meeting recessed for lunch



2:10 p.m. the meeting reconvened.

The discussion about the nature and format of maps as well as the selection of names for districts was continued. It is agreed that the general design of the maps as represented by Mr. Cartwright was satisfactory and acceptable taking into consideration some of the minor modifications suggested.

Members wished to include a map of the whole country and it was decided to use a foldout map on a scale of 1 to 5 million. It was also suggested that the possibility of using a modified or schematic abstract map of Canada as a design for the cover of the report should be investigated.

#### IV. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE BILINGUAL DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO

Following a discussion about the Windsor-Kent-Essex area it was moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the area outlined on the map prepared by Mr. Cartwright including the Townships of North Colchester and Anderton and the Town of Essex as well as the Townships of Dover and Tilbury but excluding the City of Chatham, be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Regimbal, that the cities of Welland and Port Colborne be recommended as a single bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the townships of Tiny and Tay in the County or Census Division of Simcoe (Midland-Penetang) be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Any decision about the Stormont-Dundas area was left in abeyance until members of the Board were able to visit Winchester Township in Dundas County. It was agreed that there was no necessity to make visits to Welland, Port Colborne or the Penetang-Midland area.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma as well as the four northern subdivisions of Renfrew County, be included in a single bilingual district to be recommended for northern Ontario. Carried.

It was decided that during the summer visits should be made by members of the Board to Sudbury, Sault-Ste. Marie, Hurst, Thunder Bay and Kenora.



V. RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY  
CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC (EXCLUDING MONTREAL AND THE  
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS)

With the aid of maps and statistics, Mr. Cartwright reviewed with members of the Board all those places in the Province of Quebec which reported 10% or more of the minority language group beginning with the small locations. Following discussion it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that no consideration should be given to the recommendation of bilingual districts for the following list of locations as marked on the map with numbers in brackets following the name: Abitibi(1), Dorchester(2), Gaspé-ouest(3), Labelle(4), Matane(5), Mégantic(6), Saguenay(7), Soulanges(8), Terrebonne(10). No decision was taken concerning Timiskaming(9), Arthabaska (11-Tingwick). Mr. Cartwright was asked to determine whether or not the census figures for Bagotville include the population of the military establishment there.

The Board then undertook an examination of larger areas including counties or parts of counties with important concentrations of the minority language group. Mr. Cartwright is to prepare further statistical information for the next meeting for the following counties: Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac plus part of Terrebonne.

Mr. Mackey mentioned that June 14 and 15 are the dates for the annual meeting for "le Conseil de la Vie française en Amérique" in Quebec City. He felt the Board should take advantage of this occasion to visit Quebec in order to meet some of the representatives of Le Conseil who come from all parts of Canada (as well as parts of the United States). It was pointed out that there had already been correspondence between Mgr. Gosselin, Executive Director of le Conseil, and Mr. Savoie early in the work of the Board. Further consideration of travel and work schedule was deferred until the next day.

5:45 p.m. meeting recessed.

Saturday, May 26, 9:10 a.m. meeting reconvened

Review on amendments of the minutes as reported above under item II.





# VI. RAPPORT DU SOUS-COMITE POUR L'IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS MINORITAIRES DE MONTREAL

Ce comité est formé de Mme Raymond, Messieurs Mackey, Morrison, Morency et, ex-officio, le président.

Mme Raymond est d'avis qu'il devrait y avoir le moins de districts bilingues possible au Québec. During discussion the opinion was expressed that the Committee needed to visit other districts in the Montreal area, to meet representatives of more groups and to gather further information and opinions before it was in a position to make any definite proposals. Mr. Mackey stated that the Committee was not prepared to report until after all such business had been completed and there was time to give the matter further thought.

# VII. REVUE DES EBAUCHES DE PREAMBULE REGIONAL PREPAREES PAR LES COMMISSAIRES SUR LEUR REGION RESPECTIVE

It had been agreed that each member would write an introduction for their section of the country but in view of travelling and meetings members had not been able to undertake this assignment. There was some discussion about the length and nature of such introductions. Mr. Monnin felt that they were quite unnecessary, however, others felt that there should be some introduction about each region. These introductory notes are to be discussed at the June and July meetings. It had previously been agreed that the Chairman would undertake to draft a general introduction to the report. Assignments for brief regional introductory notes were agreed as follows: M. Savoie doit préparer les notes pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard; Mlle Duckworth pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse et Terre-Neuve; Mme Raymond et M. Mackey pour le Québec; M. Lamontagne, the St. Lawrence and Eastern Townships region of Ontario; M. Regimbal, Northern Ontario; Mrs. Carrothers, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Mr. Hickman, British Columbia which he said was already prepared. No assignments were made for Manitoba or Southern Ontario.

# VIII. PROVISION OF TRAVEL AND WORK SCHEDULE AND PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS

1. Further meetings in Montreal, Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, some arrangements already made by Madame Raymond others to be completed by Mr. Morrison.



2. Visit and meetings in Quebec City and region, programme to be arranged by Mr. Mackey who confirmed that a meeting had been arranged with Mgr. Gosselin et le Conseil de la Vie française for Thursday afternoon, June 14 between 2 and 4 p.m. The following members expressed the intention of visiting Quebec: Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Mackey, Lamontagne, Fox and Hickman. The hope was expressed that members of the Board would be able to meet with as many representatives of the Anglophone community as possible.

3. June 21st was proposed for a visit to Papineau County just prior to the next general meeting of the Board on the 22nd, 23rd of June. Those intending to participate include Mme Raymond, Miss Duckworth, Messrs. Hickman, Lamontagne, Fox, Mackey.

4. It was decided that members should meet with Members of Parliament representing the constituencies likely to be affected or to include bilingual district areas and that these meetings should begin with members from the West on Monday, June 25th. Agreed. The Secretary is to attempt to arrange meetings beginning with the Alberta members followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Judge Monnin excused himself from participating in these meetings with the politicians.

5. It was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to arrange meetings with the Premiers of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland if possible on the 3rd, 4th or 5th of July.

6. Les 9, 10, 11 et 12 juillet sont les jours fixés pour la visite de la Gaspésie. Les membres suivants ont exprimé le désir d'y aller: Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Monnin, Fox, Lamontagne, Regimbal, Mackey. In studying the map it became apparent that on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence six out of the eight census enumeration areas have a strong concentration of English mother tongue population with something over 3,000 persons. It was agreed that Mr. Morency would investigate the feasibility of visiting this area at the same time as the visit to Gaspé.

7. La visite au nord de l'Ontario, c'est-à-dire Sudbury, Hearst, Sault-Ste. Marie, Thunder Bay, est fixée pour les 13, 14 et 15 août. Le Père Regimbal doit s'occuper du programme. Ceux qui doivent participer sont: Messrs. Monnin, Mackey, Regimbal, Lamontagne et Fox, Mme Raymond et Mlle Duckworth ne sont pas certaines. Il avait été aussi décidé de visiter Rouyn, Noranda et Timiscaming au Québec en même temps.



9. Discussions listed under Item 9. on the agenda including Bilingualism and Multiculturalism and the Definition of Principal Offices and Sufficient Demand were deferred for discussion at future meetings for lack of time.

12:30 p.m. moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by  
Mrs. Carrothers that the meeting adjourn.  
Carried.

Ottawa, June 14, 1973

N.M. Morrison  
Secretary General

Revised July 18, 1973.





Dans les milieux où les francophones sont inférieurs à 10% pourcent de la population globale.

Je recommande que là où il y a une minorité de 8,000 personnes représentant 8% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans chacun des services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 18,000 personnes représentant 6% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans les services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 28,000 personnes représentant 4% de la population, <sup>il y a</sup> ~~il y a~~ 38,000 personnes représentant 3% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes dans les services fédéraux.

Yves L. Lemire  
384 rue Detriot  
Windsor Ontario








LE MINISTRE DU GOUVERNEMENT  
MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES CULTURELLES  
OTTAWA

Le 13 juin 1973

Madame ,

Pour faire suite à l'entrevue que j'accordais aux représentants du Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues, je tiens à vous remercier d'avoir bien voulu m'entretenir des problèmes qui préoccupent cet organisme.

Je vous prie de croire, madame, à l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.



François Cloutier

Madame Yvonne R. Raymond  
Conseil consultatif des  
Districts bilingues  
OTTAWA K1A 0M5.







June 19, 1973

The Honourable Horst A. Schmid,  
Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation,  
Government of Alberta,  
324 Legislative Building,  
Edmonton, Alberta.  
T5K 2B6

Dear Mr. Minister:

On behalf of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board, I want to thank you for accepting to meet with the Commissioners and confirm the arrangements made June 12 in a telephone conversation.

Board members will be pleased to meet with you on Friday, June 29, 1973 at 10:00 a.m. at your office, 324 Legislative Building, Edmonton.

I am sending you a copy of an information sheet about the work of the Board which contains a list of the names of the members and an indication of those that will be present.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Fox".

Paul Fox,  
Chairman

Enclosed





TO  
À

Membres du Conseil consultatif  
des Districts bilingues

FROM  
DE

R. Morency

SUBJECT  
OBJET

Mémoire au Conseil consultatif

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION - DE SECURITE

OUR FILE N. REFERENCE

1823-180/5

YOUR FILE V. REFERENCE

DATE

le 30 mai 1973

Lors de la visite du Conseil à l'Université de Sherbrooke le 15 mai dernier, M. Armand Leroux, professeur au Département d'Economie a lu aux membres une partie d'un mémoire qu'il avait préparé à leur intention.

Vous trouverez ci-joint, copie de ce mémoire et de la lettre d'accompagnement.

R. Morency  
Secrétaire général associé

pièce jointe





Département d'Economie  
Faculté des Sciences

UNIVERSITÉ  
DE SHERBROOKE

Université de Sherbrooke

23 mai 1973

M. Roland Morency,  
Secrétaire général adjoint,  
Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues,  
110, avenue Argyle,  
Ottawa K1A 0M5

Cher monsieur Morency,

Je puis enfin vous faire parvenir  
le Mémo dont j'avais pu lire la seconde partie devant  
les membres de votre Conseil, le 15 mai dernier, à  
Sherbrooke.

La première partie n'est pas exempte  
de vibrations. Si un fédéraliste comme moi, d'un âge  
certain, peut s'émouvoir, qu'en est-il donc de la jeunesse.  
Qu'on sauve le Canada et, pour y arriver, qu'on sauve le  
français partout.

Bien que traduisant la pensée d'un  
grand nombre de personnes, ce Mémo n'en demeure pas moins  
d'un caractère personnel, mais tout de même d'un nationa-  
liste de toujours dont le prénom lui a été donné en l'hon-  
neur d'Armand Lavergne.

Bonjour, monsieur Morency,

Armand Leroux, prof.  
Département d'Economie

AL/cl





UNIVERSITE DE SHERBROOKEFACULTE DES ARTSDEPARTEMENT D'ECONOMIQUEMEMO AU COMITE CONSULTATIF SUR LES DISTRICTS BILINGUESIntroduction:

Ce mémoire sera très bref. Après des considérations générales sur le bilinguisme, nous ramasserons, sous un deuxième titre, les agenda qui nous apparaissent opportuns dans l'application de la nouvelle politique concernant l'extension du bilinguisme.

I. Considérations générales sur le bilinguisme:

Parlant un jour de certaines politiques fédérales mises de l'avant dans le dessein de jeter du lest pour permettre à la barque canadienne de ne pas éclater et de se maintenir à flot, André Laurendeau écrivait: "Trop peu, trop tard". Serait-ce le cas pour ce qui a trait à la politique du bilinguisme? Selon certains groupes d'anglophones, de la fonction publique fédérale et de l'Ouest Canadien, de l'ex-premier ministre de la Colombie Canadienne en particulier, il faudrait opposer à cette politique du bilinguisme cette paraphrase: "Trop, trop vite".

Sans doute, l'Ouest est-il loin géographiquement et mentalement d'Ottawa et de Montréal. Mais il demeure aberrant de constater qu'à l'Ouest de Toronto (soyons optimistes!) un fort grand morceau du pays, ignorant la découverte des Rocheuses par un Canadien Français, La Vérendrye, se rabatte encore sur l'Acte Confédératif (né d'un libéra-



lisme négateur de liberté pour les autres) et sur les interprétations à sens unique qu'en ont trop souvent données les membres du Conseil Privé de Londres, pour nier, dans les faits, ce que Georges-Etienne Cartier proclamait au lendemain de la Confédération: "Il n'y a ici ni vainqueurs, ni vaincus".

L'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord est devenu une camisole de force, et si l'on ne permet pas son éclatement, par le rajeunissement, c'est le pays lui-même qui volera en morceaux. On l'a d'ailleurs déjà compris en plusieurs quartiers, et l'on tend de plus en plus à mettre au rancart certains articles de cette loi organique qui ne cadrent plus avec la réalité des faits, non plus qu'avec un sens humain plus développé à certaines enseignes jusqu'à tout récemment encore réfractaires à libérer la langue française du ghetto où on l'avait confinée, non sans s'être assuré des droits de la langue anglaise, partout au Canada, y compris sur le territoire de la "réserve" québécoise.

Les Canadiens Français n'ont jamais compris ni admis, et ils ne peuvent plus le souffrir aujourd'hui, qu'on ne donne pas aux fils d'une des deux races fondatrices, qui ont défendu Québec devant Montgomery, la route de Montréal à Chateauguay, contre Hampton, les mêmes privilèges dont les anglophones ont toujours joui dans la Belle Province. L'une des réformes constitutionnelles qu'ils attendent, comme de droit, doit porter sur l'extension des services français dans les cours de justice de tout niveau, dans les administrations de tout palier gouvernemental, donc provincial, municipal et scolaire et non pas seulement



fédéral. En effet, le sentiment d'être Canadien se nourrit d'abord dans l'appartenance concrète à une municipalité, une province, là où la vie de chacun est davantage conditionnée. C'est par la petite patrie immédiate que l'on arrive à l'amour de la grande patrie. On nous offre un bilinguisme fédéral. Et cela ne va pas sans heurt, sans difficulté. Par le jeu du 10%, les Canadiens Français seront donc partenaires égaux à 90% près, au niveau fédéral. Quant aux paliers provincial et municipal, la proportion chûte à 30%, grâce à la presque seule et unique tolérance des Québécois eux-mêmes vis-à-vis l'élément anglophone.

Vivant autour de leurs clochers campagnards, protégeant ainsi leur savoureux parler du dix-septième siècle, nos pères immédiats se révoltaient contre les lois manitobaines de 1895, contre l'inique Règlement XVII de l'Ontario et puisaient dans leurs maigres épargnes pour, d'abord, soutenir les écoles de la diaspora canadienne-française et, ensuite, assurer la radio française dans l'Ouest et les Maritimes.

Mais cette époque est révolue. L'urbanisation du Québec, à l'occasion de la guerre, accentuée après 1945, et les vastes mouvements de population qui s'en sont suivis, ont redonné à ces problèmes, filtrant au travers d'un nationalisme revigoré et mieux outillé, une acuité jusqu'ici inconnue.

Et c'est sous les coups de butoir répétitivement assénés avec une force grandissante par divers groupes français plus compacts et mieux structurés que les anglophones ont commencé à comprendre et à mettre en pratique un mot que les francophones croyait à jamais disparu





du vocabulaire de leurs vis-à-vis, c'est-à-dire le "fair play".

Malgré des hésitations dangereuses, procédant de retards dans un changement de mentalité difficiles à comprendre dans le concert mondial de la proclamation des droits de l'homme, l'on commence enfin à enregistrer des actes concrets de libéralisation concernant l'usage de la langue française dans l'Ontario, le Nouveau-Brunswick et le Manitoba. Oh! il faut bien encore jouer de l'épéon comme à Sturgeon Falls, Cornwall, Moncton, etc... mais il est indéniable que la cause du français progresse dans les coeurs et s'inscrit dans les institutions de nos partenaires de la Confédération.

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, en particulier, les Acadiens reprennent du poil de la bête et leurs victoires constitutionnelles et linguistiques s'appuient désormais, non plus seulement sur leur seul nombre, mais encore sur certaines réussites économiques, dont l'érection du vaste complexe immobilier à Moncton, par la Société nationale des Acadiens, constitue un fer de lance important après la mise sur pied de l'Université de cette capitale de l'Acadie. Autrefois, l'on disait: "The flag follows the trade". Est-ce qu'il ne faudrait pas dire aujourd'hui: "Le langage suit l'économique"? Mais alors, le français serait gravement menacé à Montréal même.

En mettant le point final à ces considérations générales, une question fondamentale se pose à notre esprit. Comment peut-on se croire cultivé si l'on ne possède pas au moins deux des langues les plus répandues dans ce monde désormais si densément interrelié par les communications, les avenues internationales du commerce, etc? Pour être plus précis, comment faut-il qualifier ceux qui s'opposent à l'extension du bilinguisme,



ou ce qui revient au même, dans le cas du Canada, à l'extension de la connaissance et de l'usage du français?

## II Modalités d'extension du bilinguisme: les districts bilingues.

Il nous semble que pour bien aborder cette question, il faille au départ prendre pour acquis que la création de districts bilingues, tout comme d'ailleurs la formation de la Commission Laurendeau-Dunton elle-même, vise bien plus à donner à l'usage de la langue française son droit de cité et à racheter cent ans d'injustices flagrantes, tentatives répétées de génocide culturel, qu'à accommoder des anglophones en les contraignant à connaître d'une autre grande culture que la leur.

En effet, les anglophones sont d'ores et déjà bien servis, étant déjà surprotégés de toute sorte de manières, dans leur propre langue. Ce sont les Canadiens Français qui ont toujours eu à se plaindre d'être traités dans leur pays, leur seule patrie, comme de vulgaires "métèques du Pirée".

Ceci étant dit, et si l'on en admet le principe général, il ressort que l'extension du bilinguisme est conditionnée par le choix des stratégies préconisées et mises en oeuvre. Aussi bien, considérons-nous la création de districts bilingues comme une de ces stratégies, non pas comme la stratégie. Et c'est dans cette optique que nous proposons à votre sympathique attention les quelques réflexions suivantes:

1° Etant donné qu'il s'agit, en dernière analyse, de fournir des services français dans le plus d'endroits possible, il faut rejeter



d'emblée la règle de 10%, qui n'a guère de sens. Un chiffre absolu servirait mieux les fins poursuivies, si tant est que l'on doive établir un plancher.

2° Pour avoir quelque chance de succès, une politique de bilinguisme ne doit peut-être pas se fonder sur un décret instantané d'une enveloppe globale. En effet, une telle loi aurait toutes les chances de devenir rapidement une archive, document probant d'une bonne volonté demeurée lettre morte.

3° Que faire alors? Trois choses:

- a. Affirmation officielle de la volonté du Parlement d'implanter le bilinguisme dans le plus court des délais, partout au Canada.
- b. Implantation graduelle du bilinguisme ou tout au moins recours aux expériences-pilote dans certaines régions bien choisies, pour arriver à mieux roder la machine, après avoir enregistré les bons démarrages et les ratés.
- c. Pratique d'une médecine préventive sur deux fronts:
  - 1) Ne créer ou établir de nouvelles agences ou bureaux gouvernementaux qu'avec du personnel strictement bilingue, du moins pour les services directs au public.
  - 2) Assurer d'une façon résolue la continuité des services bilingues là où ils existent déjà et où la mise en route est déjà avancée.

4° Si l'on persiste à vouloir créer un district bilingue de tout le Québec, que l'on en fasse alors autant pour l'Ontario et le Nouveau-Brunswick.





Dans tout cela, il est une préoccupation de fond qui doit orienter toute l'action: les intérêts linguistiques du Québec et des minorités francophones.

L'expérience déjà acquise semble, d'autre part, démontrer que dans cette course au bilinguisme, les meilleurs bilingues se recruteront peut-être chez les anglophones et les francophones des autres provinces. De cette éventualité, il faudrait peut-être tenir compte dans les règles d'embauche dans la fonction publique fédérale au Québec.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Armand Leroux'. The script is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Armand' written in a slightly larger, more prominent hand than the last name 'Leroux'.

Armand Leroux, professeur





UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL

Banque de terminologie

Montréal, le 16 mai 1973

Madame Thérèse Demers  
La Ligue des Canadiens pour le développement  
4824, chemin Côte-des-Neiges  
Montréal 247

Madame,

Je regrette vivement de n'avoir pas pu donner suite à votre aimable invitation. Les questions de langue m'intéressent toujours au plus haut point, mais comme je vous l'ai dit, je n'aime pas participer à une rencontre officielle sans savoir exactement de quoi il retourne. Aussi, même en sachant que je ne pourrais pas me libérer pour la séance du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues, j'ai insisté pour qu'on m'envoie de la documentation.

J'ai reçu mercredi seulement (elle était insuffisamment affranchie) l'enveloppe contenant le "feuillet" d'information du Conseil consultatif.

Je félicite votre Ligue pour le rôle fort louable qu'elle veut jouer dans la consultation relative à l'établissement des districts bilingues. Le Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues a là une tâche fort délicate qui exige de ses membres une bonne dose de jugement et d'objectivité. J'aimerais l'aider en vous priant de bien vouloir lui faire parvenir une copie de ma lettre.

Pourquoi faut-il que les personnes qui ont été chargées ou qui ont pris sur elles d'étudier cette question linguistique ne se sont-elles pas entourées des précautions les plus élémentaires pour s'assurer la collaboration et l'appui des gens sérieux.

Les six pages du soi-disant "feuillet" d'information ont indéniablement été traduites à la hâte, à la dernière minute, par quelqu'un qui n'avait aucune compétence professionnelle, ce qui m'a vivement agacé.



Toutefois, même si cette traduction a été faite à la hâte le "28 août 1972", le Conseil a eu plus de huit mois pour la réviser. Faut-il en conclure que personne ne l'aurait lue jusqu'ici? Ou que personne n'y aurait observé quelque faute que ce soit? Il n'en manque pourtant pas! Au moins trois par page et ce sont des fautes qui ne peuvent être attribuées qu'à une traduction incompétente et non à une rédaction, si incompétente fût-elle.

Fautes de grammaire et d'orthographe, de ponctuation et d'accent, fautes de traduction, fautes de terminologie, sans compter les phrases incompréhensibles pour un profane; le seul moyen de les comprendre c'est de les retraduire, mentalement, en anglais. Par exemple: (p. 3)"à la demande d'une partie des procédures conduites..." Incompréhensible à moins de deviner que la phrase correspond à: "at the request of a party to the proceedings..."

Et que veut dire "l'opportunité de communiquer"?

(P.4) "les avantages administratifs attirés d'une étroite collaboration..." Pour rendre cette phrase intelligible, parlons qu'il faille remplacer "attirés" par "à tirer". Est-ce exact?

Je laisse de côté le Conseil "qui a débuté son étude" et "les secteurs rencontrant les critères", et je vous fais grâce d'une douzaine d'autres fautes de même nature.

Je n'aurais pas beaucoup confiance, pour me défendre en justice, dans un avocat qui aurait la réputation de multiplier les erreurs de procédure.

Aussi n'ai-je pas toute la confiance que j'aimerais avoir dans un Conseil qui prétend veiller à mes intérêts linguistiques mais qui ne prend pas les mesures voulues pour que je le comprenne bien. Il est bien sûr que j'aurais été vexé s'il m'eût parlé anglais, mais je l'aurais peut-être mieux compris et j'en aurais été moins agacé.

Ai-je besoin d'ajouter que je fais ces observations en toute objectivité. J'aurais probablement laissé passer sans sourciller trois ou quatre fautes, mais il y en a trop pour croire, et vous en conviendrez avec moi, que ce travail a été confié à des personnes compétentes.

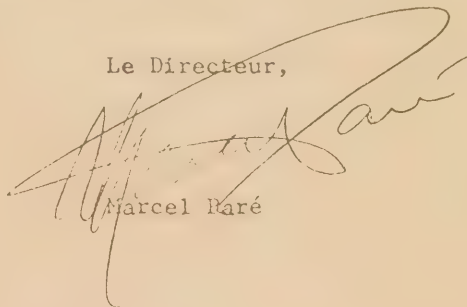
La confiance joue un rôle extrêmement important dans le cheminement délicat et subtil des considérations linguistiques dans un pays bilingue. Or, le "feuillet" que vous m'avez envoyé sape la confiance de tout francophone qui le lirait.



On peut bien se demander quelle serait la réaction d'un anglophone devant un texte équivalent, renfermant un nombre égal de fautes aussi grossières, et visiblement rédigé ou traduit par un incompétent. Il croirait qu'on se moque de lui. Pourrait-on le blamer de vouloir prendre lui-même ses intérêts en mains?

Je vous prie d'agréer, Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Le Directeur,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Marcel Paré', is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Marcel Paré

MP/ma









CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES

Compte rendu d'une visite à Winchester, Marionville, Crysler  
le 7 juin 1973

Ce sommaire a pour but de compléter, quant à la date, aux endroits et aux personnes rencontrées, le rapport fait par M. Lamontagne qui se trouve en annexe.

Représentant le Conseil:

Léopold Lamontagne	Roland Morency, sec.-gen.assoc.
Neil Morrison, sec.-gen.	Don Cartwright, officier de la recherche

Winchester

A 10h30 la délégation du Conseil rencontrait à l'Hôtel de ville:

W.W. Shadbolt,	Reeve (Merchant) Winchester, Ont.
Dr. Larry Gray,	Deputy Reeve (Veterinarian) Winchester, Ont.
Howard Manchester,	Councillor (retired) Winchester, Ont.
Raymond W. Annable,	Clerk-Treasurer, Winchester, Ont.

A la suite du topo fait par le Dr Lamontagne touchant le travail du Conseil, la Loi sur les langues officielles et le concept des districts bilingues, les questions de nos interlocuteurs furent satisfaites et la discussion s'engageait sur plusieurs points dont plusieurs n'étaient pas pertinents à la question des districts bilingues fédéraux.

Les commentaires du préfet, visiblement antipathique à l'idée même des langues officielles, se bornaient à démontrer la mauvaise volonté des francophones refusant de le servir en anglais dans la capitale nationale, particulièrement au Centre national des arts, et de son mécontentement aux pressions exercées par des petits groupes qui cherchent à en imposer à la majorité.

Il fut possible, néanmoins, d'obtenir quelques renseignements sur les services fédéraux obtenus par la population de Winchester. Il semble que ces services sont généralement obtenus de Cornwall et Ottawa et parfois même, à Brockville.



L'idée d'inclure Winchester dans un district bilingue n'est pas jugée sérieuse. Il est évident que la controverse du programme éducationnel de la région a eu pour effet de polariser l'opinion publique. Sommant l'entretien, le préfet de dire: "We are happy, let's not stir the pot."

### Marionville

Ayant pris le déjeuner à l'Hôtel Loyalist de Morrisburg, la délégation se rendait à Marionville rencontrer le Père Paul Ménard, curé de Ste-Thérèse d'Avila et M. Félix Drouin, président de l'Union des cultivateurs. Le village de Marionville est presque totalement francophone et compte quelque cent familles. Les services fédéraux sont assurés par Ottawa à l'exception de la Poste qui est située à Russell.

L'école française située dans Carleton satisfait les besoins de la population francophone de l'endroit tandis que la population anglophone envoie les enfants aux écoles de Winchester. Après la huitième année, les enfants poursuivent leurs études secondaires à Embrun dans Carleton où l'enseignement se fait en français.

Il semble que plusieurs adultes sont unilingues français ou du moins s'expriment en anglais avec assez de difficulté.

M. Drouin et le Père Ménard sont tous deux d'accord que Winchester ne devrait pas être inclus dans un district bilingue mais, par ailleurs, les deux concessions au nord et contiguës à Carleton devraient l'être si possible.

### Crysler

L'entretien avec le Père Guindon à Crysler dû être annulé vu l'absence de ce dernier. Par ailleurs, M. Racine, homme d'entretien de la paroisse et de l'école, fournissait aux représentants du Conseil les quelques renseignements utiles et nécessaires à l'enquête. Il appert, selon lui, que la population de Crysler est 90% francophone et bilingue. Les limites des groupes francophones et anglophones sont bien définies et devraient être respectées dans la création d'un district bilingue.

Ottawa, le 8 juin 1973

Roland Morency, sec.gen.assoc.





Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues

Visite à Winchester - Marionville, Chrysler

Le 7 juin 1973

MM Lamontagne, Morrison, Morency, Cartwright

10h 30 à      Rencontre avec quatre représentants du Conseil municipal  
11h 30      de Winchester à la mairie.

Après l'exposé d'usage, la discussion fit vite constater qu'il serait imprudent, voire fort risqué d'inclure la municipalité de Winchester (2 familles francophones?) dans un district bilingue. Ce geste serait considéré comme une "farce". Tous les services sont d'ailleurs assurés à Ottawa, à Cornwall ou à Brockville.

Pour ma part je propose qu'on divise le comté de Winchester selon une ligne de démarcation qui rattacherait la population francophone du nord du comté à celle de Russell-Stormont.

13h 30      Rencontre avec le curé Ménard et M. Drouin de Marionville  
            au presbytère

Il y a 100 familles francophones dans cette municipalité et 2 familles anglophones d'origine néerlandaise. Les services fédéraux sont assurés à Ottawa. La poste est à Russell (service exclusivement anglophone) mais le courrier est distribué à domicile.

Ces gens ont confirmé qu'il ne faudrait pas inclure Winchester dans un district bilingue.

14h 30      Visite à Chrysler

En l'absence du curé parti jouer au golf, nous avons causé quelques instants avec M. Racine homme d'entretien de la paroisse et de l'école. Il connaît bien l'endroit et il confirme l'existence de groupements francophones et anglophones bien définis dont il faudrait autant que possible respecter les frontières. Il est amusant de repérer ces groupements par les boîtes à journaux individuelles marquées de couleurs différentes: Le Droit, Citizen et Journal sans doute selon la langue prépondérante, mais peut-être aussi selon les tendances politiques. Le village de Chrysler, tout comme celui de Marionville a un aspect à peu près complètement français.

Léopold Lamontagne



CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Visit to Winchester, Crysler, Marionville

June 7, 1973

Representatives:

Dr. L. Lamontagne	Roland Morency, Asst. Sec.-Gen.
Neil M. Morrison, Sec.-Gen	
	Don Cartwright, Dir. of Research

WINCHESTER

The visit to the town of Winchester was arranged through Mr. R.W. Annable, Town Clerk and Treasurer of the municipality. In addition to Mr. Annable, the Reeve, Mr. Walter Shadbolt, the Deputy Reeve Dr. L. Gray and Councillor Howard Manchester attended the meeting held at the town hall on June 7, 1973.

Dr. Lamontagne gave a brief presentation regarding the purpose of bilingual districts in Canada, the work of the Board and the reason for our visit to Winchester. In spite of a clear and concise introduction by Dr. Lamontagne, it was necessary to reemphasize that a bilingual district was relevant for federal services only. As the discussion proceeded it became apparent that the local representatives were not in favour of including the township of Winchester in a bilingual district.

It was emphasized that only the northern concessions of the township contained a substantial French mother tongue population. For this reason they could see little value in including the whole township in order to accommodate a few concessions.

Even if the township were to be excluded from the district the inhabitants would be able to get most of their federal services in the language of their choice. Cornwall and Ottawa are the major centers where these services are provided. It is necessary to go to Brockville only for services from the animal division of the federal Department of Agriculture.



Within the township of Winchester there are 405 people of the French mother tongue (7.2% of the total population). The majority of this population is in the "rural" portion of the township (325 people: 11.5% of the total "rural" population). Mother tongue population figures for the four northern E.A.s of the township (fig.1) were obtained from Statistics Canada.

		<u>E.M.T.</u>	<u>F.M.T.</u>	<u>"OTHER"</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
E.D./E.A.		No./ %	No./%	No./%	
569	259	445/89.9	15/3.0	30/6.1	
	260	390/83.0	55/11.7	25/5.3	470
	261	425/83.3	50/9.8	30/5.9	510
	262	250/53.8	185/39.8	25/5.4	465

This information substantiates the details on the distribution of the F.M.T. population that was obtained during the meeting. Within the rural part of the township 80% of the F.M.T. population (305 people) are located in the four northern E.A.s.

#### MARIONVILLE

After lunch we visited Father Paul Ménard at the presbytery in Marionville. Since Father Ménard was recently appointed to this parish, he asked M. Felix Drouin, president of the local Farmers' Union, to attend our meeting. The F.M.T. population of northern Winchester forms part of the parish of Marionville. This is rather unusual since Winchester is within the Archdiocese of Kingston and Marionville is in the Archdiocese of Ottawa (Russell County). This arrangement dates from C.1904 when the archbishops agreed to an exchange of parishioners because Rome refused to change the boundary of the dioceses to incorporate the northern concessions into the archdiocesan territory of Ottawa. Their linkage to a French-speaking parish must be considered as significant in the ability of these people to avoid assimilation in a predominantly English-speaking township.

The children of the parish attend a French language elementary school in Carleton but beyond grade eight they must be transported to Embrun (Carleton County) if they wish to attend a French language secondary school. The closest high school is in Morewood (fig.1) but this is an English language school.



The town of Russell (Russell County) is the center that the majority of the people of northern Winchester patronize for shopping facilities and for postal services. According to M. Drouin the local people have difficulty being served in French in this community. This is not surprising because the township of Russell is evenly divided between people of French and British ethnic origins. The town of Russell is the service center for the latter; Embrun is the urban center for the French-speaking people of the township. The problem of obtaining federal services in the town of Russell would be overcome even if the northern concessions are not included within a bilingual district. The county of Russell has a high F.M.T. population and will probably form part of a bilingual district along with Prescott and Glengarry counties and part of Stormont.

#### CRYSLER

Arrangements with the parish priest at Crysler were tentative since he plays golf on Thursdays, weather permitting. The day was favourable to Father Guindon and we were unable to meet with him. The situation of this community is clear, however, for it is in a township (Finch: Stormont County) where the F.M.T. population is 32.9% of the total. It should not be necessary to revisit this community.

O T T A W A  
June 18, 1973

Donald G. Cartwright,  
Director of Research





516

514

589

NII RIVER

262

XI

X

261

IX

IX

East

Mich.

VIII

VIII

259

VII

VII

260

VI

VI

WINCHESTER

Winchester

Linn. Co. Ga.

516  
569







## Visite à Montréal les 11 et 12 juin 1973

Rencontre de différents groupes: Chambre de Commerce, Board of Trade, Communauté juive, English Catholic Community, Ligue des Droits de l'homme, Montreal Protestant School Board et M. Desautel.

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### Attitude générale

Tous ces groupes s'entendent pour dire que la région métropolitaine de Montréal, telle qu'indiquée sur la carte, devrait former un district bilingue; les principales raisons sont que la population de l'île et des municipalités environnantes est très mobile et que les services bilingues sont déjà assurés.

Pour ce qui est du reste de la province, il ne faut pas en faire un seul district bilingue, mais choisir les endroits et assurer la protection de la minorité.

### Attitudes particulières

#### Lundi 9h 30 - La Chambre de Commerce

La Chambre de Commerce de Montréal semble avoir réfléchi longuement sur le sujet. On s'est étonné de la recommandation du premier Conseil de faire du Québec un district bilingue. D'accord pour Montréal, mais pour le reste de la province, procéder avec plus de circonspection. Certains prétendent qu'ils n'ont pas de bons services en français à Ottawa, voire à Montréal. Pas d'objections à ce qu'Ottawa reste un centre de décision anglais (pour neuf provinces) mais Québec doit être un centre de décision français, que les services fédéraux au niveau décisionnaire soient conçus en français; à distinguer des services au comptoir qui peuvent être bilingues. C'est à Montréal que se joue le rôle économique et même politique du Québec. Le français devrait être la langue de travail de la fonction publique au Québec comme l'anglais est celle de la fonction publique dans le reste du Canada.





11h 00 Board of Trade

Ce groupe est également en faveur de déclarer Montréal district bilingue; la population se déplace beaucoup; il ne serait pas sage de diviser et de subdiviser des secteurs qui deviendraient des ghettos. Westmount ne s'inquiète pas; il est déjà bilingue.

Quelques-uns cependant se prononcent contre le français langue de travail. Il faut non pas imposer une langue à coup de lois, mais bien par la persuasion, par des encouragements, définir les circonstances.

La plus jeune génération apprend plus volontiers le français.

14h 30 - La Communauté juive

Elle compte 128,000 personnes, dont 20,000 francophones. C'est une fédération d'associations qui comporte un service pour les francophones (écoles, langue, etc.). Ces gens sont unanimes en faveur d'un district bilingue montréalais.

Pour la capitale, Québec, les avis se partagent. L'un voulait d'abord que toutes les capitales du pays soient bilingues: Québec, Toronto, Vancouver; pourtant, il s'est ravisé en se disant que seule la ville de Québec serait alors bilingue et que les autres ne le seraient pas. Il se prononce contre l'idée de faire de Québec une ville bilingue. Ses deux compagnons prétendent au contraire que Québec devrait être bilingue comme toutes les capitales. Ils veulent respecter les droits acquis et essayer de donner les mêmes droits aux autres minorités. On assurerait des services bilingues dans les grands bureaux des capitales et des villes importantes. En effet il ne s'agit pas seulement de la population locale mais du public voyageur qui peut être fort important. Bref on ne répond pas à une injustice par une autre injustice. Il propose que 1. tout Montréal constitue un D.B.; 2. qu'en dehors de Montréal on tienne compte des minorités de 10 p. 100; 3. que les régions municipales de 20,000 habitants avec minorité de 10 p. 100 soient déclarées D.B.; 4. que les districts des Cantons de l'Est, les Laurentides et Québec soient D.B.; 5. que toutes les capitales soient des D.B.

Le grand problème de survie au Québec n'est pas celui de l'anglais, mais du français.

16h 30 - English Catholic Community

A délégué le directeur exécutif du Centre de Service social de la Commission des écoles catholiques, section anglaise.

Il y a moins de préjugés ici qu'en Angleterre contre la minorité catholique.



Les groupes ethniques minoritaires vont aux écoles anglaises parce qu'ils ont des difficultés à obtenir un bon enseignement de l'anglais, voire du français dans les écoles françaises.

La minorité anglophone est-elle menacée? Peut-être certains individus, mais pas la collectivité.

Toute l'île devrait être D.B. C'est une ville unique où il y a beaucoup de mouvement, de vie; ville cosmopolite qui compte un grand nombre de visiteurs étrangers. Mais les deux cultures, les différents groupes qui y existent, se mélangent fort peu.

Le français devrait être la langue de travail, mais il faudrait qu'on améliore l'enseignement, les méthodes, les normes et que les parents insistent davantage sur l'utilité des langues.

#### Dîner et soirée - M. Roy

La discussion a été plutôt individuelle ou par petits groupes; dans mon cas, la conversation a porté principalement sur le français langue de travail et l'établissement au Québec de services fédéraux aux plus hauts échelons décisionnaires.

#### Mardi, 12 juin - M. Desautel

10h 00 M. Desautel, architecte né et ayant vécu en Alberta travaille au Québec.

Pour lui, la région métropolitaine (2,500,000) est en fait une région bilingue au niveau des gouvernements fédéral, provincial et municipal. Elle comprend 30 municipalités qu'on voudrait réduire à 18, regroupées en 5 secteurs.

Au niveau du gouvernement métropolitain, la langue de travail est le français, mais les services sont bilingues comme à la ville de Montréal. Dans les réunions, chacun parle sa langue; les avis de concours exigent l'usage de la langue seconde; il y a examens écrit et oral (pour les policiers, les évaluateurs, etc.). Se dit favorable au français langue de travail et aux services bilingues.

La moitié de la population francophone du Québec habite dans un rayon de 20 milles de Montréal.

Toute politique linguistique ferme établie par le Québec devra être respectée par le fédéral.



14h 20 - Montreal Protestant School Board

Ile de Montréal: 70,000 anglophones, dont 6,000 catholiques et 2,000 d'origines diverses.

Les francophones du reste du Canada devraient être traités comme les anglophones du Québec. Une cinquantaine de personnes devraient suffire pour qu'on fournisse des services bilingues. Au Québec, l'anglais n'est pas menacé. Il n'existe pas de droits acquis. A long terme c'est la majorité qui devra décider. Seraient d'accord pour que le français soit la langue de travail et que les services soient assurés dans les deux langues officielles, même s'ils n'ont pas la même ampleur dans tous les districts.

*John, Ben, Roger*









## THE ENGLISH OF QUEBEC CITY AND AREA

From interviews with the Anglophone community leaders of Quebec City, June 13-14, 1973 and some personal observations.

William F. Mackey

Over the past century and a half the percentage of the Anglophone population of Quebec City has declined from almost 40% to something less than 4% --and it is still declining. There has not, however, been a comparable decline in the influence of English in Quebec, since the English-speaking minority has always controlled the major industries, notably textiles, pulp and paper, and finance.

Today, not all the speakers of English are in the managerial class. Some are farmers and industrial workers. But they do tend toward some sort of specialization or hold jobs to which everyday contact with the public is not crucial. Those who must make a living through such everyday contact--storekeepers and people in the service industries--have tended, especially in the younger generation, to become bilingual.

Although there are more than seventy English-speaking voluntary organizations in Quebec City, some of these, in addition to living on endowments, actually cater to a French-speaking majority. For example, the privately endowed Geoffrey Hale's



Hospital, one of the oldest in Quebec, caters to a population of patients which is about 80% French-speaking: the staff offering the services is generally bilingual.

One of the causes of the relative decline in the English-speaking population of Quebec City seems to be the fact that higher education in English is not available in the area. The English-speaking youth, although they can obtain elementary and secondary schooling in Quebec City, must leave the area for their college and university training---and few of them return, since job opportunities are better elsewhere, especially for Anglophones.

One of the effects of this fall in the Anglophone population of Quebec City has been a comparable decline in the cultural life of the minority. The Quebec Literary and Historical Society, which used to publish scholarly works under its own imprint, is now little more than a social club. The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph, which bills itself as "Canada's Oldest Newspaper", has been reduced from a dynamic city-wide daily to a small, community weekly. The all-English book store went out of business a few years ago. English theatre has disappeared, and the cinemas---some thirty in number---which only twenty years ago were a hundred percent English, are now almost entirely French.



All this is understandable, since such cultural activity depends on a population large enough to support it. There must be enough people to buy newspapers, theatre tickets and books to keep the purveyors of these commodities in business. Radio and television, however, which are in a different category, and are not entirely language-dependent, seem to be maintained. A sufficient percentage of Francophones, especially the youth, tune in to the English station, which seems to cater to the Americanized tastes of the younger generation. From the accents of the speakers, one gathers that some of them may actually be Americans.

Where the Protestant Anglophone population of Quebec City and area has been largely self-sufficeint --with their schools, hospitals and community services-- the same is not true for the Catholic Anglophone minority--often referred to as the Quebec Irish. Not belonging to the wealthier Anglo-Protestant group, and largely dependent on their relations with the Francophone leaders, this minority has tended to be more militant and defensive, since being Catholic and having often to work under Francophones, they have always jealously preserved the only remaining mark of their identity--the English language.



The Francophone leaders on their part have indeed gone out of their way to meet this demand for English. For example, the bishops of Quebec, who have always been Francophone and the main defenders of the French language in America, have insisted on using English in their dealings with the minority Anglophone parishes, and on the occasion of courtesy or official visits to these churches have gone to the trouble of preparing their sermons in English. In addition to this, services of all kinds in business and government have always been available in English.

Although the relative number of native English-speaking Quebecers has continued to decline, therefore, this does not mean that the English language as such is threatened in the area. There seems to be no relation between this marked decline and the ability of English speakers to obtain services in their own language. For the English speaking minority in Quebec City has always been well served in its own language--and it still is. Its language situation is not at all comparable to that of a four percent French minority in English Canada. The same is true for the Quebec suburb of Sillery, where a ten percent English speaking population could be found, and also for such small rural, but very English, pockets as St. Gabriel of Valcartier. These minorities can get all their services in English, and it is so easy for them to





) move, even with the province, to much more English areas in Montreal and the Eastern Townships, to other provinces, or even to the United States. For their language power is that of the most dominant language in North American--and indeed of the entire world.

It seems quite evident that the creation of bilingual districts in any part of Quebec City and area would make little difference in the availability of federal services in both official languages.

Quebec City,

15 June 1973







Population by Ethnic Groups (E.G.), Mother Tongue (M.T.) and Languages Most Often Spoken at Home (L.S.)  
Canada and Provinces, 1971

Numbers ('000)																																	
Canada			Nfld.			P.E.I.			N.S.			N.B.			Que.			Ont.			Man.			Sask.			Alta.			B.C.			
E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	E.G.	M.T.	L.S.	
Total	21,568	21,568	21,568	522	522	522	112	112	112	789	789	789	635	635	635	6,028	6,028	6,028	7,703	7,703	7,703	988	988	988	926	926	926	1,628	1,628	1,628	2,185	2,185	2,185
English*	9,624	12,973	14,445	490	514	517	92	103	107	611	733	754	366	410	431	640	783	888	4,576	5,971	6,559	414	662	817	390	686	932	762	1,164	1,478	1,265	1,807	2,027
French	6,180	5,793	5,546	15	3	2	15	7	4	80	39	27	235	215	199	4,759	4,867	4,870	737	482	353	86	20	40	56	31	16	95	46	23	97	38	11
Other	5,764	2,800	1,577	17	4	3	5	1	1	98	16	8	34	9	5	629	371	270	2,390	1,240	792	488	265	131	480	208	78	771	317	127	823	330	147
PER CENT																																	
English	44.6	60.2	67.1	93.9	98.5	99.1	82.7	80.4	95.7	77.5	93.0	95.5	57.6	64.7	67.9	10.6	13.1	14.7	59.4	77.5	85.1	41.9	67.1	82.6	42.1	74.1	89.8	46.8	77.1	90.8	57.0	80.7	92.8
French	28.7	26.9	25.7	3.0	0.7	0.4	13.7	6.6	3.9	10.2	5.0	3.5	37.0	34.0	31.4	79.0	80.7	80.9	9.6	6.3	4.6	8.8	6.1	4.0	6.1	3.4	1.7	5.8	2.7	1.4	4.4	1.7	0.5
Other	26.7	13.0	7.3	3.2	0.8	0.5	3.6	1.1	0.4	12.3	2.0	1.0	5.4	1.3	0.7	10.4	6.2	4.5	31.0	16.1	10.3	49.3	26.8	13.4	51.8	22.5	8.5	47.4	19.5	7.8	37.7	15.5	6.7

\* Read "British" for Ethnic Group Population  
Components may not add to total due to rounding

Compiled from:  
Mother tongue: Catalogue 92-773(SP-3) Statistics Canada  
Language used in home: Catalogue 92-773, Statistics Canada Daily, June 6, 1973  
Ethnic Origin\*: Catalogue 92-773, Statistics Canada Daily, June 7, 1963

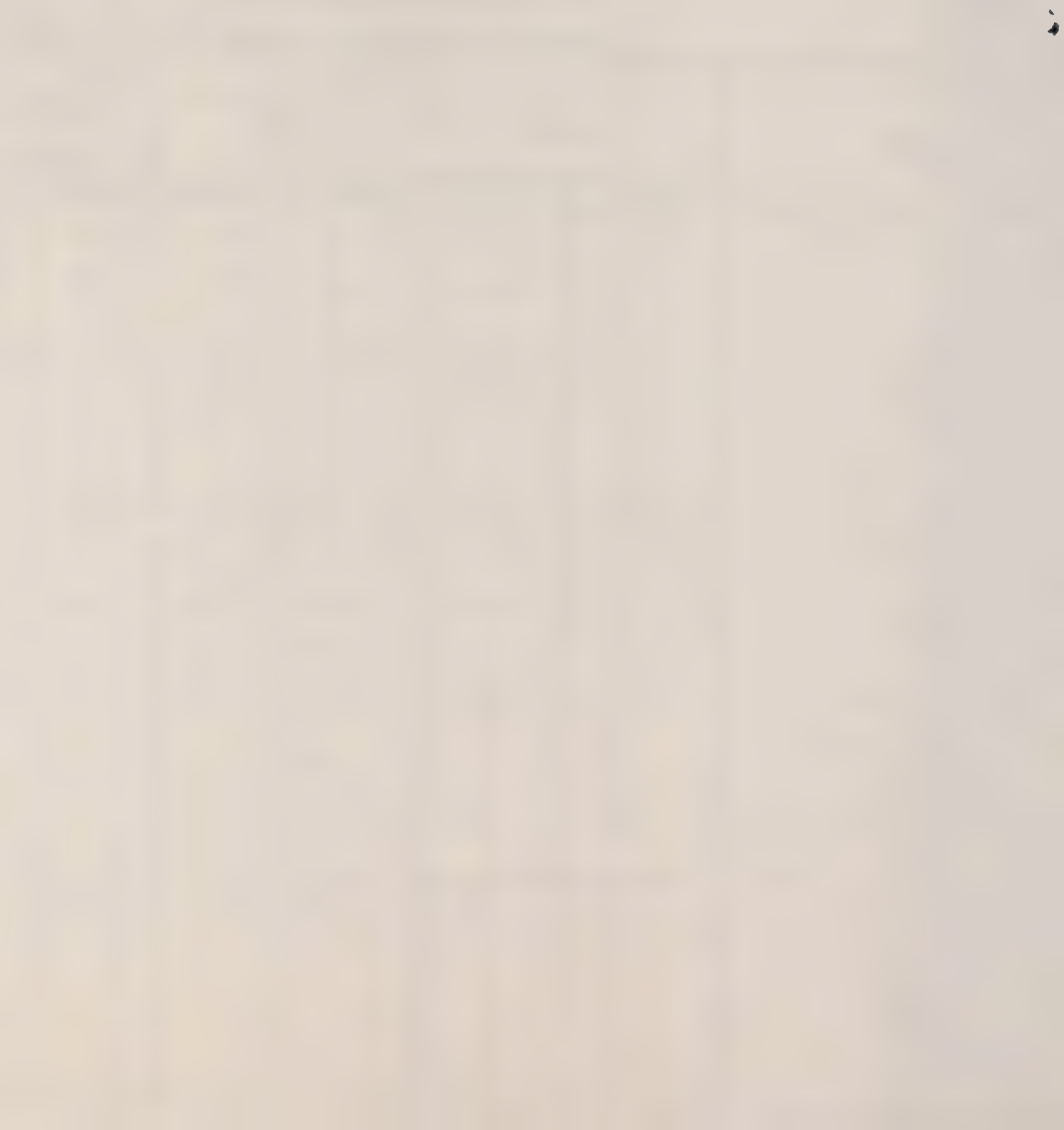
\*Ethnic group ref.  
through the table



NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS  
 REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

I QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	GASPE-EST	41,333	41,730	6,424	6,110	34,754	35,470	155	110	15.5	14.7	84.1	85.0	0.4	0.3	+ 397	+1.0	- 174	-4.3	+ 716	+2.1	- 45	-29.0
Cite	Gaspé	15,113	15,011	3,463	3,411	11,650	11,600	74	-	22.4	21.1	77.4	77.4	0.5	0.5	+ 1,507	+10.2	- 153	-3.9	+ 1,744	+15.1	- 6	+8.1
Cite	Perce	6,007	6,020	1,573	1,548	5,434	4,472	4	17	13.0	14.3	75.9	75.9	0.4	0.4	- 1,047	-15.7	- 208	-13.2	- 807	-16.0	- 32	-76.2
	TOTAL	22,280	22,934	6,531	6,175	15,748	17,545	159	127	29.2	26.7	70.7	73.3	0.6	0.4	+ 750	+2.5	- 371	-6.5	+ 327	+5.6	- 20	-22.4
SUB	Pabos-Mills	1,341	1,172	259	210	1,082	962	-	-	19.1	15.4	80.9	84.6	0.3	-	+ 179	+10.8	+ 57	+2.1	+ 226	+20.9	- 4	-100.0
T/V	Chandler	3,406	3,845	349	436	3,057	3,409	14	16	10.8	11.3	89.2	88.7	0.7	0.1	+ 439	+12.3	+ 60	+17.5	+ 380	+11.2	- 7	-31.8
	TOTAL	4,747	5,017	627	750	4,094	4,760	26	16	13.2	13.7	86.8	86.3	1.5	0.3	+ 718	+15.1	+ 127	+12.6	+ 606	+14.8	- 11	-42.3
Div.	BONAVENTURE	42,682	41,700	7,023	6,125	35,659	34,505	1,012	1,066	14.2	14.7	83.5	86.7	0.3	2.5	- 1,082	-2.7	+ 42	+1.7	- 1,352	-3.8	+ 48	+4.7
Sub.	Escuminac	840	720	401	410	439	310	-	-	53.0	55.6	47.1	47.4	0	-	- 120	-14.3	- 40	-10.1	- 70	-15.4	-	-100.0
Sub.	Pointe-à-la-Croix	1,330	1,040	204	310	1,026	1,130	-	-	14.7	11.1	77.1	77.2	0.2	0.4	+ 210	+15.8	+ 10	+13.3	- 10	-10.4	-	-100.0
Sub.	Ristigouche, Partie Sud-est	1,770	1,470	174	170	1,596	1,300	-	-	15.5	14.3	84.5	85.7	0	-	- 300	-17.0	- 20	-15.4	- 1	-2.5	-	-100.0
Sub.	St. Laurent-de-Matapédia	401	390	404	400	0	0	-	-	10.0	10.0	90.0	90.0	0	-	- 11	-2.7	- 10	-10.0	+ 17	+42.5	-	-100.0
	TOTAL	7,741	7,000	1,739	1,290	6,002	6,215	-	-	14.2	14.7	83.5	86.7	0.3	2.5	- 1,082	-2.7	+ 42	+1.7	- 1,352	-3.8	+ 48	+4.7





NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

[illegible]



NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS  
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
				1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971								
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
777																							
Combination																							
DIV	BONAVENTURE (1971)		41,700		6,135		34,505		1,060		14.7		82.7		2.5								
SUB	Port Daniel, Partie ouest		1,145		315		635		-		15.0		85.0		-								
SUB	Shigawake		460		250		210		-		54.3		45.7		-								
SUB	St-Godefroy		795		15		785		-		1.9		98.7		-								
SUB	Hope Town		365		155		210		-		42.5		57.5		-								
SUB	Hope		-		-		-		-		-		-		-								
SUB	Port Daniel		-		-		-		-		-		-		-								
SUB	Port Daniel		-		5		645		5		9.1		90.2		0.7								
SUB	New Carlisle		-		1,205		640		10		65.0		34.5		0.5								
TOTAL			41,700		6,135		34,505		1,060		14.7		82.7		2.5								
QUEBEC (1961-1971)																							
Combination																							
Bonaventure, census division			41,700		6,135		34,505		1,060		14.7		82.7		2.5								
Gaspé-Est, census division			41,730		6,150		35,470		110		14.7		85.0		0.3								
TOTAL			83,430		12,285		69,975		1,170		14.7		84.0		1.5								







NUMERICAL AND FERC STAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS  
REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

B.		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	Combination #1 (Outaouais Valley)																						
Div	Argenteuil (county)	31,830	31,320	9,690	8,870	21,578	22,025	562	405	30.4	28.3	67.8	70.3	1.8	1.4	- 510	-1.6	- 820	-2.5	+ 447	+2.1	- 137	-24.4
Div	Deux Montagnes (county)	32,837	52,370	5,886	7,640	25,908	43,630	1,023	1.1	17.4	14.6	72.2	82.3	3.0	2.1	+19,533	+59.5	+1,754	+29.8	+17,732	+58.4	+ 57	+5.5
Div	Gatineau (county)	44,308	55,730	13,428	15,795	27,810	38,430	1,073	1,315	30.3	28.3	7.3	69.3	1.4	2.4	+11,422	+25.8	+2,367	+17.4	+ 8,810	+29.0	+ 245	+22.9
Div	Papineau (county)	32,697	31,790	4,228	3,880	28,157	27,710	311	200	12.9	12.2	81.1	87.2	1.0	0.6	- 907	-2.8	- 348	-1.2	- 447	-1.6	- 112	-35.9
Div	Pontiac (county)	19,947	19,570	10,979	11,145	8,327	7,895	641	531	55.2	56.7	41.7	40.5	3.7	2.7	- 377	-1.9	+ 166	+1.5	- 432	-5.2	- 111	-17.3
	TOTAL	141,012	160,720	44,111	47,330	113,780	139,280	3,626	3,570	17.4	24.8	70.4	73.3	2.2	1.9	+20,111	+18.0	+3,119	+7.1	+20,100	+22.9	- 58	-1.6
	Combination #2																						
	Combination #1	141,012	160,720	44,111	47,330	113,780	139,280	3,626	3,570	27.4	24.8	70.4	73.3	2.2	1.9	+29,111	+18.0	+3,119	+7.1	+20,100	+22.9	- 58	-1.6
	Terrebonne (part)	7,854	12,140	1,282	1,885	6,298	9,920	274	335	16.3	15.5	80.2	81.6	4.5	2.9	+ 4,286	+54.6	+ 603	+7.7	+ 3,422	+57.5	+ 61	+22.3
	TOTAL	149,473	202,920	45,493	49,215	120,078	149,800	3,902	3,905	26.8	24.2	70.7	73.9	2.3	1.9	+33,447	+10.7	+3,722	+8.2	+20,722	+24.8	+ 3	+0.1





LA POPULATION PAR LANGUE MATERNELLE;

SHERBROOKE ET ENVIRONS, 1971

	<u>Anglaise</u>	<u>Française</u>	<u>Autres</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sherbrooke	6,120 7.6%	73,610 91.2%	980 1.2%	80,710
Lennoxville	2,790 72.3%	980 25.4%	90 2.3%	3,855
Deauville	20 2.6%	740 97.4%		760
Brompton	80 7.6%	960 91.7%		1,045
Bromptonville	70 2.5%	2,700 97.4%	10 .4%	2,770
Ascot	1,545 35.8%	2,720 62.9%	55 1.3%	4,320
Ascot Nord	90 3.2%	2,700 96.4%	10 .4%	2,800
Rock Forest	215 4.2%	4,860 95.3%	25 .5%	5,100
Total	10,930 10.7%	89,270 88.1%	1,170 1.1%	101,360











## A SELECTION OF NAMES FOR POTENTIAL DISTRICTS

### NEWFOUNDLAND

- |      |                        |                                       |
|------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i )  | Labrador West          | Name of the census subdivision        |
| ii ) | Port-au-Port           | The census subdivision                |
|      | Port-au-Port Peninsula | Probably too descriptive and too long |

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

- |     |                      |  |
|-----|----------------------|--|
| i ) | Edmont               | Name of electoral district   |
|     | Tignish - Summerside | Major urban centers are within the district and at extreme ends  |
|     | Prince               | A term well known locally but may convey wrong impression as "district" does not include whole county. |

### NEW BRUNSWICK

### NOVA SCOTIA

- |      |                                 |   |
|------|---------------------------------|---|
| i )  | Digby-Yarmouth                  | This name incorporates the two major urban centers. Furthermore F.M.T. population is greatest in the counties of the same name. |
|      | South Western Nova              | (Federal electoral district)<br>The electoral district is larger than the bilingual district.                                   |
| ii ) | Antigonish-Inverness - Richmond | County names as well as name recommended by first Board.  |
|      | Cape Breton-Antigonish          | May imply whole of Cape Breton is within the district   |
|      | Anti-Rich-Ness                  | A name that would please the local N.D.P.   |
|      | Antigonish-Highlands            | A cultural/geographical combination Reference to the "highlands" may be quite meaningful locally.                               |





	Somerset-St.Claude	These are the major urban centers within the school division.
	Lorne-Grey	These are the largest census subdivision within the school division and are located at the extremities of the district.
iv )	St.George - Powerview	The name given by the first Board; major urban centers
	Alexander	This is the census subdivision and the boundaries coincide with those of the bilingual district.
v )	Ste.Rose-Lawrence	The census subdivisions that constitute the bilingual district.
	Ste.Rose	The major urban center within the district.
vi )	Ellice-St.Lazare	This is the name given by the first Board and it combines the name of the census subdivision with the name of the major urban center within. It would be possible to apply either name rather than both.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

i )	Storthoaks- Reciprocity-Antler	The census subdivisions within the district
	Storthoaks-Redvers Storthoaks-Antler	Urban centers within the district
ii )	Gravelbourg-Willow Bunch	Census subdivisions
	Gravelbourg- Assiniboia	Major urban centers
	South-central Saskatchewan	As with most geographic names it tends to be vague
iii)	Turtle River-Meota- Battle River	Contains all census subdivisions within the district but it is very awkward.
	Vawn-Battleford	North-south urban centers
	Battleford Region	The name given by the first Board



ONTARIO

- i )        Essex-Kent                    County names that represent an area that is much larger than the district.
- Windsor-Essex                   A possibility since only 2 townships in Kent are within the district.
- Windsor-Tilbury               The latter is the major urban center and township name in Kent County.
- ii )       Welland-Port Colborne
- iii)       Midland-Penetang            A combination that is well known locally.
- Midland                        Would identify the district well as it is known as tourist region by this name.
- iv )       Glengarry-Prescott- Unwidly  
          Russell-Stormont
- Cornwall-Hawkesbury          Major urban centers within the district and at boundary locations.
- v )        Algoma-Cochrane-            Unwidly  
          Sudbury-Nipissing-
- Northeastern Ontario-Such terms are well known in Southern Ontario e.g. Southwestern Ontario.

MANITOBA

- i )        Montcalm-St.Boniface-The names of census subdivisions  
          Taché                            within this large district
- St.Pierre-                        Names of urban centers within each  
          St.Boniface-St.Anne            of the three parts of the district.
- ii )       White Horse Plain            This district would take the name of the school division
- Cartier-St.Laurent            These are the census subdivisions that are within the southern and northern section of this split school division.
- iii)       Mountain                      It should be decided whether the term "school division" is desirable as part of the name of a bilingual district



- iv ) Prince Albert Region The name given by the first Board
- v ) Prud'homme-Vonda Two urban centers within a small district
- Prud'homme Would probably identify such a small district adequately.
- vi ) Zenon Park-Arborfield The name given by the first Board; urban centers
- Connaught-Arborfield Census subdivisions that constitute the district
- Arborfield The largest urban center in the district.

ALBERTA

- i ) The Peace River District An urban and a regional description
- Peace River-Falher Links northern and southern communities within the district
- ii ) Legal-Morinville- Name given by the first Board.
- Westlock-Sturgeon The census subdivisions of the district
- Westlock-Morinville North-south urban centers
- St.Albert District The largest urban center in the district
- iii) St.Paul-Bonnyville- Name given by the first Board  
Lac la Biche It is difficult to shorten this name because several constituent census subdivisions are numbered.
- Lac la Biche- Bonneyville This simply provides a shorter name.









## O N T A R I O

It seems that the Official Languages Act of 1969 did not break any new ground in Ontario where bilingualism has been recognized by legislative documents since the establishment of the province.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 which detached Ontario from Quebec, far from isolating the French element of the new province, reinforced its position. The Government of Upper Canada, assembled in Newark, issued as one of its first decrees, a measure aimed at the protection of the French-speaking citizens: "Such Acts as have already passed or may hereafter pass the Legislature of this Province shall be translated into the French language for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Western district of the province and other French settlers who may come to reside within the province." <sup>1</sup>

In 1841, the Union Government at its first session in Kingston went even further and declared both French and English official languages.

In the schools, the teaching of the French language has always been officially accepted since the province came into existence. One of the clearest evidence in this respect is a letter addressed by the Ontario Minister of Education to the school trustees of Charlottenburg in Glengarry County: "I have the honour to state... that as the French is the recognized language of the country as well as the English, it is quite proper and lawful for the trustees to allow both languages to be taught in their schools to children whose parents may desire them to learn both..." <sup>2</sup>

Parents who could afford it even sent their children to schools in Lower Canada "where they acquired the French language and manners" <sup>3</sup> Students exchanges between Ontario and Quebec are still quite popular, in particular for summer courses.

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1. Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1792-1804 (Toronto 1911) p. 23.
  2. Egerton Ryerson, April 24, 1857, cited by C.B. Sissons, Bilingual Schools in Canada (Toronto 1917) p. 27.
  3. "Col John Clark Memoirs" in Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records, vol. VII (Toronto 1906) p. 185



The report of the Merchant-Scott-Côté Commission of 1927 recognized the rights of the first settlers and missionaries, and recommended the acceptance of certain linguistic and cultural differences.

Even the Catholic Church at the time of Regulation XVII encouraged all the ecclesiastics to be bilingual: "We urge all priests engaged in the sacred ministry to become more thoroughly conversant in the knowledge and use of the two languages and, discarding all motives of rivalry, to adopt one or the other according to the requirements of the faithful..."<sup>4</sup>

It is thus only reasonable that our present days Government wished to respect rights which have been asserted by provincial authorities and to ensure that its own services be given in both official languages where it is warranted.

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4. Benedict XI, to the bishops of Canada, Sept. 8, 1916.



## BRITISH COLUMBIA

It seems ironical that British Columbia, the only Canadian province showing an increase (albeit only 1%) in the French mother tongue population, is the only Province in which the Board is unable to recommend a bilingual district. In 1971, the first Board identified the Municipality of Coquitlam, which encompasses Maillardville, as having a French-speaking population of 3,229 which was 11.1% of the total. The recent census indicates an increase (i.e. 3,335 Francophones) but, because of the rapid growth of population in this area, such is now but 6.3% of the total.

Likewise, consideration of the growing centres of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace showed that no area approached the required 10%.

As emphasized elsewhere in this Report, there are large numbers of Francophones "drowned" in the country's capital cities and other large urban centres. Vancouver illustrates this problem. In greater Vancouver there are 17,360 Francophones, -- almost one half of the total number in British Columbia (38,035).

The Board recommends that the Federal Government guarantee bilingual services in its principal offices in Vancouver, not only because of the 17,360 French-Canadians who speak French there but also to assure a feeling of Canadian unity and fairness. It would be unfortunate if B.C. were different! Citizens should feel at home in any of the ten provinces.



June 22, 1973

TO: ALL MEMBERS

FROM: THE CHAIRMAN

SUBJECT: For General Introduction  
Possible Approach to our Recommendations in  
Final Report

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I would like to propose that we adopt in the General Introduction to our Report the following approach as the principle on which the Board has based its recommendations in the Final Report:

The Official Languages Act established English and French as the official languages of Canada. This implies that French and English are equal in status. However, they are not equal in fact. English is superior numerically in Canada and on the North American continent. The extent of that superiority is so great that it is not an exaggeration to say that the continued existence of French is threatened, not only in English-speaking Canada but in Quebec as well. The Board has concluded, therefore, that one of its guiding principles should be the protection of the minority language, in order to substantiate the meaning of the Official Languages Act.

The adoption of this principle has led the Board to make decisions in regard to the creation of bilingual districts that may not appear to follow the same criteria in all instances. However, all of these decisions can be justified if they are traced back to the fundamental principle, namely, that the weaker language, which is French, requires greater support than the stronger language.





Advantages of this approach

1. It is simple and direct - and irrefutable.  
The existence of French is threatened, in Quebec and in English-speaking Canada. If we wish, we can use the recently published figures from Statistics Canada on Languages Most Often Spoken at home to prove our assertion. (This idea appeals to me since it permits us to use to the advantage of our argument figures that might be used otherwise against our recommendations or that we might be accused of ignoring if we did not include them).
2. It justifies the approach we have been moving towards, i.e. attempting to support French minority groups in English Canada while also giving support to French in Quebec.
3. It gets us out of the box of having to apply the same criteria in all parts of the country, e.g. the same numerical minimum of persons for a bilingual district, or treating New Brunswick and Quebec the same way.
4. It likely would enable us to secure a broader measure of support for the creation of bilingual districts in Quebec, since it would justify our recommending that the functioning of the federal civil service in Quebec should be carried on predominantly in French, a recommendation that may be necessary if we are to have a number of Québécois accept bilingual districts providing services in English.
5. It would not prevent us from making any other recommendations we decide to make re Sect. 9 (2), etc.



- ii. It would avoid reviving any arguments about the two official languages. We would simply begin from the point of the passage of the Official Languages Act in 1969. We would not return to the earlier stage of the linguistic argument which the B & B Commission settled for us. We would take all this as given and proceed from the realistic fact that Canada has two official languages and one is in a much weaker position than the other.

Disadvantages - None



June 22, 1973

TO: ALL MEMBERS

FROM: THE CHAIRMAN

SUBJECT: Proposed Schema for General  
Introduction and Report

1. Brief review of events leading to appointment of this Board
  - enactment by Parliament of Official Languages Act
  - appointment of First Board
  - publication and tabling of Final Report
  - not acted upon - reasons
  - appointment of Second Board
2. Personnel of Second Board
  - names and places of residence of Board members
  - staff in Board's office
3. Purposes and functions of Board
  - explanation of duties of Board
  - references to and quotations from relevant sections of Official Languages Act
4. Working procedures adopted by Board
  - decision re hearings
  - research by staff and preparation of statistical data and maps - inventory of bilingual facilities in federal departments and agencies
  - field visits and consultations with groups and individuals in situ
  - consultations with provincial governments
  - consultations with other interested public officials, e.g. municipal and educational officials, MP's, MLA's
  - plenary meetings of Board in Ottawa - frequency - duration
  - reports and position papers prepared and circulated by Board members and staff



- study of data province by province - tentative conclusions
- review of all findings - synthesis - final decisions

5. Criteria selected by Board to guide its work

- possible criteria - difficulties involved in a diverse country - consideration of districts as cultural entities
- need to consider equity, justice, common sense, practicality
- criteria selected (see note attached entitled "Possible Approach to Our Recommendations")
- other relevant considerations - e.g. re Sec. 9 (2), multiculturalism, etc.

6. Recommendations

- brief reference to Recommendations of specific Bilingual Districts which will follow later in detail with individual maps, province by province.

7. Other comments and suggestions re:

- need to dispel confusion and ignorance in public's mind about purpose and nature of bilingual districts and bilingualism in general
- provision of services in provincial capitals and large cities which are administrative centres - increased use of 9 (2)
- possible amendments to certain sections of Official Languages Act, e.g. re "principal offices", "sufficient demand", change of title of "bilingual districts", etc.
- suggestions to other bodies, e.g. to CRTC, CBC, (re radio and television facilities), to Department of Secretary of State re provision of additional funds for linguistic education, to provincial and municipal governments to provide increased bilingual services (e.g. in education, etc.).





8. Recommendation of specific bilingual districts  
    province by province, with detailed descriptions,  
    map of province and individual maps
  - prefaced by Introduction to each province/region
  - Query: Do you also wish to include districts for  
        review by next Board (as First Report did)?
9. Signatures of Board members
10. Appendices
  - list of places visited and dates of visits
  - Query: Do you wish to include selected passages  
        from Official Languages Act (as first Report did)?
  - other information -  
    Query: What about all the material we have  
        generated?







BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Calendar of Events and Topics

(Sixth revision - July 17, 1973)

May 29, 1972 - Order-in-Council appoints the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (P.C. 1972-1125, 25 May 1972)

June 28, 29, 1972 - First General Meeting in Ottawa

August 14, 15, 1972 - Second General Meeting in Ottawa

September 22, 23, 1972 - Third General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Meeting with National Capital Commission Officials
- b. Meeting with Mayor of Ottawa
- c. Adoption of "Information Sheet" on Board's mandate
- d. Study of minority concentrations in Newfoundland and Labrador
- e. Study of minority concentration in Prince Edward Island
- f. Visits delayed until after Federal elections

November 3, 4, 1972 - Fourth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Letters to Premiers of the ten provinces, informing them of the Board's enquiry and forthcoming consultations. (October 13 and 14, 1972)
- b. Enquiry on the status of official languages at departmental offices serving potential bilingual districts. (October 23, 1972)
- c. Meeting with Chairman of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality
- d. Study of minority concentrations in British Columbia
- e. Study of minority concentrations in Nova Scotia
- f. Rejection of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace region as bilingual districts of British Columbia



November 13-17, 1972 - Visit of Labrador, Nouveau Québec and Newfoundland

December 7, 1972 - Visit of Coquitlam area in British Columbia

December 10-13, 1972 - Visit of Yarmouth-Digby, Nova Scotia

December 12, 1972 - Release of special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population, Specified Mother Tongue, by Statistics Canada

January 12-13, 1973 - Fifth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Provisional recommendation of Division "D" - Labrador West, as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- b. Provisional recommendation of the Port au Port Peninsula as a bilingual district of Newfoundland
- c. Provisional recommendation of Schefferville as a bilingual district of Quebec
- d. Provisional recommendation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district of Nova Scotia
- e. Provisional rejection of Coquitlam as a bilingual district of British Columbia
- f. Study of minority concentrations in New Brunswick
- g. Provisional recommendation of New Brunswick as a bilingual district
- h. Study of minority concentrations in Alberta
- i. Provisional rejection of Hinton as a bilingual district of Alberta
- j. Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages

January 16, 1973 - Visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville, Alberta

February 4-7, 1973 - Visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River area





February 16-17, 1973 - Sixth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan
- b. Study of minority concentrations in Manitoba
- c. Report on visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville-(Lac La Biche) region and decision pertaining to the area
- d. Report on visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River region and decision pertaining to the area

February 19-20, 1973 - Visit of Egmont and meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown

February 26, 1973 - Meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government in Fredericton

March 5, 1973 -

March 12, 1973 - a. Meeting with B.C. minority representatives in Vancouver

b. Meeting with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria

c. Visit of the Morinville-Légal-St. Albert region in Alberta

March 23-24, 1973 - Seventh General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area

b. Report on meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government and conclusion

c. Report on meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government and conclusion

d. Report on meeting with the B.C. provincial government and conclusion

e. Report on visit of Morinville-Légal-St. Albert and decision pertaining to the area



f. Study of minority concentrations in Ontario

g. Discussion of the elements and general outline of the Board's findings, conclusions and recommendations

h. Meeting with the Secretary of State

March 31, 1973 - Meeting with Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, B.C.

April 2, 1973 - Meeting with B.C. provincial government in Victoria

Meeting with ACF of Alberta in Edmonton, Alta.

April 3, 1973 - Visit of St-Albert, Morinville and Legal, Alta.

April 8/9, 1973 - Meeting with francophone groups in St. Boniface and Ste-Anne, Manitoba

April 9, 1973 - Meeting with the Manitoba provincial government in Winnipeg

April 10, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Regina, Sask.

Meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government in Regina, Sask.

April 11, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Saskatoon, Sask.

Meeting with ACFC leaders in North Battleford, Sask.

April 15, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives in Windsor, Ont.

April 16/17, 1973 - Meetings with community representatives in Windsor and Chatham, Ontario

April 27, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO and social clubs representatives in Ottawa, Ontario

April 27/28, 1973 - Eighth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on meeting with Mayor of St-John N.B. on March 27

b. Report on visit of Vancouver and consultations with B.C. government

c. Report on visit of Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal



- d. Report on visit of St. Boniface, Ste-Anne etc. and consultations with Manitoba government
- e. Report on meeting in Regina and consultations with Saskatchewan government
- f. Report on meetings in Saskatoon and North Battleford
- g. Report on visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent
- h. Study of maps format for Board's final report
- i. Resumption of study of potential districts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario
- j. Study of minority concentrations in Montreal and Eastern Townships
- k. Review of first drafts of "regional introductions" for the final report

April 29, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives of Southern Ontario, in Toronto

May 7, 1973 - Meetings with minority representatives of the Montreal area, in Montreal

May 14, 1973 - Meetings with regional leaders in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke and visit of Eastern Townships

May 25/26, 1973 - Ninth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report on meeting in Toronto
- b. Report on meetings in Montreal
- c. Report on meetings in Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships
- d. Report on meetings in Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond
- e. Study of remaining minority concentrations in Quebec
- f. Decision re mapping methods



June 7, 1973 - Visit of Winchester, Marionville, Crvsler, Ont.

June 11/12, 1973 - Meetings in Montreal with a number of  
Associations and Community groups

June 13/14, 1973 - Meetings in Quebec City and visit of  
Sillery and Valcartier

June 21, 1973 - Meetings in Ottawa with MPs (Gerald W. Baldwin,  
Dr. Paul Yewchuck, Dan Hollands, Hon Marcel  
Lambert, Stan Schellenberger, Norval Horner)

June 22/23, 1973 - Tenth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of meetings in Winchester, Ont.
- b. Report of meetings in Montreal
- c. Report of meetings in Quebec City
- d. Report of meetings with MPs
- e. Review of provincial introductions
- f. Discussion of "bilingualism and  
multiculturalism"
- g. Discussion of "principal offices" and  
"significant demand"
- h. Discussion of "districts, territories  
and communities"
- i. Review of outline of final report

June 28/29, 1973 - Visit of Westlock, Alberta, meetings with  
representatives of Bonnyville and St-Paul  
and consultations with Alberta provincial  
government

July 4, 1973 - Consultations with Newfoundland provincial  
government in St-John's

July 9/10, 1973 - Visit of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Harrington  
Harbour, Blanc Sablon on Quebec North Shore

July 19, 1973 - Meetings with MPs in Ottawa





July 20/21, 1973 - Eleventh General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Westlock, meetings in Edmonton with representatives of Bonnyville and St. Paul and consultations with Alberta provincial government
- b. Report on consultations in St. John's with Newfoundland government
- c. Report of visit to Bonaventure, Gaspé, Harrington Harbour and Grand Sablon
- d. Report of meetings with MPs
- e. Consideration of hierarchical concept
- f. Consideration of definitions for:
  - (i) principal offices
  - (ii) significant demand

\_\_\_\_\_ - Visit of Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil-Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac

\_\_\_\_\_ - "Think tank" meeting

\_\_\_\_\_ - Consultations with provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario

August 13, 14, 15, 1973 - Visit of Northern Ontario and Quebec

September 13, 1973 - Meetings with MPs

September 14/15, 1973 - Twelfth General Meeting in Ottawa

- a. Report of visit to Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil-Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac
- b. Report of visit to Northern Ontario and Quebec
- c. Report of meetings with MPs
- d. Report of consultations with the provincial governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario
- e. Final decisions re districts to be recommended
- f. Review of the first draft of the Board's report



October 5/6, 1973 - Thirteenth General Meeting in Ottawa  
Review of the second draft of the  
Board's report

October 19/20, 1973 - Fourteenth General Meeting in Ottawa.  
Review and approval of final draft  
of the report



The following areas, identified as potential bilingual districts, have not been visited or included in forthcoming visits at Board's request.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

- Redvers
- Zenon Park - Arborfield
- Prud'homme - Vonda
- Prince Albert
- Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch

#### MANITOBA

- (Cheval Blanc)<sup>a</sup>
- (Montagne)<sup>a</sup>
- (St.Lazare)<sup>a</sup>
- (Ste-Rose)<sup>a</sup>
- (St.George - Powerview)<sup>a</sup>

Note a: Names in parentheses have not been decided by the Board

#### ONTARIO

- Welland
- Midland - Penetang



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
17 novembre	Port au Port (Terre-Neuve)	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
7 décembre	Coquitlam (C.B.)	H. Hickman	H. Hickman	H. Hickman
10-13 décembre	Yarmouth-Digby (N.-E.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
16 janvier	St-Paul-Bonnyville (Alta.)	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers
4-6 février	Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville Peace River (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright
19/20 février	Charlottetown, Summerside (I.-P.-E.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
26 février	Fredericton (N.-B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency





<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
31 mars	Vancouver (FCF de C.B.)	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright
2 avril	Victoria (C.B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright
3/4 avr-1	Morinville, Légal, St-Albert Westlock (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency
9 avril	Winnipeg (Manitoba) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency



# CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Intérêt particulier indiqué, disponibilité et participation des membres  
du Conseil aux rencontres et visites des régions minoritaires

<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
13/14 novembre	Churchill Falls (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14/15 novembre	Wabush-Labrador City (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Schefferville (Quebec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Sept-Iles (Quebec)	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
10 avril	Regina (Sask.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - - R. Morency
11 avril	North Battleford (Sask.)	J. Carrothers L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	- L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - A. Regimbal R. Morency	- L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - - R. Morency
11 avril	Saskatoon (Sask.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne
16 avril	Windsor-Essex-Kent (Ont.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal Y. Raymond N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox - A. Regimbal - N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox - A. Regimbal - N. Morrison D. Cartwright
29 avril	Toronto (Ont.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal H. Hickman A. Savoie



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
7 mai	Montréal	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency
14 mai	Cantons de l'Est (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15 au 18 mai	Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency
7 juin	Winchester, Marionville, Crvsler, Ont.	A. Regimbal L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	A. Regimbal L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright





<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
11 juin	Montréal	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency
13 juin	Sillery - Valcartier, Qué.	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman L. Lamontagne W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
28 juin	Westlock, Edmonton, Alberta	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers L. Lamontagne N. Morrison R. Morency
4 juillet	St. John's, Nfld.	P. Fox F. Duckworth A. Savoie Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey N. Morrison	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey N. Morrison	P. Fox E. Duckworth Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne W. Mackey R. Morency



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
9 juillet	Gaspé, North Shore, Qué.	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Regimbal A. Savoie W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne R. Morency N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond R. Morency	P. Fox W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond L. Lamontagne R. Morency

Montcalm-Rawdon-Argenteuil  
 Papineau-Gatineau-Pontiac

(Think tank)



<u>Date</u>	<u>Endroit</u>	<u>Intérêt</u>	<u>Disponibilité</u>	<u>Participation</u>
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	Halifax, N.S.			
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	Toronto, Ont.			
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13 août				
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	Nord de l'Ontario et du Québec			
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P. Fox	P. Fox
L. Lamontagne	L. Lamontagne
A. Regimbal	A. Regimbal
E. Duckworth	E. Duckworth
W. Mackey	W. Mackey
A. Monnin	A. Monnin
N. Morrison	N. Morrison
R. Morency	R. Morency
D. Cartwright	D. Cartwright









To all members

1921-1

R. Morency

February 5, 1973

SUBJECT  
OBJET

"Principal Offices in a Federal Bilingual District" - "Significant demand"  
Interpretation.

From the very beginning of the enquiry, Board members have been concerned with the wording of certain parts of the Official Languages Act and, in particular, with the definition or interpretation to be given to the expressions: "Principal Offices in a Federal Bilingual District" - "Significant Demand". The Interpretation part of the Act under sections 36, 37 and 38 sheds no light on the subject.

The same expressions, together with "bilingual" and "unilingual", have been haunting every government department, and especially the Secretary of State and Treasury Board ever since the Act was passed in 1969. The Commissioner of Official Languages has not escaped the definition problem in his role of ombudsman and conciliator. He has indicated to the Board his hope that a broad interpretation would be made of section 9 of the Act, one that would have far reaching and meaningful effects on government departments and agencies at time of proclamation of bilingual districts.

Short of amending the Act or submitting it to a ruling by the Courts (not a likely event for some time), the solution seems to hinge on a recommendation of the Advisory Board which has been appointed under the Act and its acceptance by the Government at time of proclamation of bilingual districts. I do not believe that in the absence of a legislated definition such action could be considered ultravires. Without a clear definition, the two expressions under review have no dimension or useful meaning except for the escapist.

In its deliberations, one would expect the Board to consider the intent of the legislators to:



- a. protect and insure the rights of the official language minorities in their dealings with the federal government departments and agencies,
- b. extend services in the two official languages to as many of the minorities as is feasible
- c. ensure federal departments and agencies are not limited to obviate the obligation to provide bilingual services.

### "Principal Offices"

Section 9 (1) of the Act states: "...at least one of its principal offices in a federal bilingual district..."

The number of offices is therefore not restricted to the most important or highest administrative hierarchy.

All departments and agencies have their peculiar organization structure but none use the term "principal office":

Head office	Local detachment
Central office	Municipal detachment
National office	Subdivisional office
Regional office	Mobile detachment office
Regional sub-office	Federal detachment office
District office	Armed Forces office
Local office	Base Headquarters
Area office	Command Headquarters
Municipal office	Station Headquarters
Divisional office	etc.

It remains for the Board to clearly define the meaning of "principal offices" as they relate to the federal services in bilingual districts.

### Suggested Recommendations

"Principal Offices" are not defined in the Official Languages Act nor do they correspond to any specific level or type of activity. They may be Head Offices, Regional Offices, Municipal Offices or others. They may relate to administration, workshops, warehouses, laboratories, etc. They may be completely inward oriented or they may have dealings with the public.



We recommend that the expression "principal office" be construed to mean all offices through which direct communications to or from the public are made, or other activities and at all administrative levels.

### Principal Offices in Federal Bilingual Districts

Having defined "principal offices", it would then be necessary to consider the services thus made available to the local population and the means to equalize the rights of these minority groups with those of the majority.

In a paper dated August 11, 1972, entitled "The Concept of Bilingual Districts and what it entails in practice", Doctor Mackey discussed the question of parity in projected bilingual districts. Few would question the fact that parity, between the districts considered to date, would not be possible if one limits the federal services only to those now dispensed from within. West End Montreal and Port au Port or Ste Rose, or the National Capital Region?

### "Significant Demand"

According to section 9(2) of the Act, each of the federal departments and agencies (more than 150) has "the duty to ensure, to the extent that it is feasible for it to do so, that members of the public in locations other than those referred to in that subsection (9(1)), where there is a significant demand therefor by such persons, can obtain available services from and can communicate with it in both official languages."

Each department and agency must therefore decide on the frequency of the occurrence which makes it significant, if it is feasible, if it is available, if it is requested. Authority is usually delegated as well, for the sake of decentralization, to the thousands of offices across the country to make their own decisions. Notwithstanding Mr. Spicer's enthusiasm for section 9(2) as an effective means to bring about the provision of services in both official languages, I doubt anyone could seriously subscribe to this approach.

Members have witnessed in the Yarmouth-Church Point-Digby area the contentions of the public servants and the strong denials of the minority population as concerns equal services or services at all in the language of the minority. They must specifically request and insist, accept delays and intermediaries.



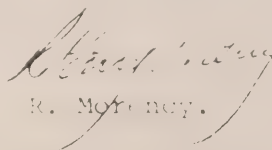
As the Board is essentially responsible to deal with the minorities which satisfy the criteria of a bilingual district, recommendations aimed at the language rights of the population in such districts will have more weight than those designed to satisfy the population which is excluded, where the government has assigned itself under section 9 the responsibility to decide how to best cope with the situation.

Yet if, in addition to services available from within, all offices serving a bilingual district from outside were to consider the existence of a bilingual district in their jurisdiction a "significant demand", all federal departments and agencies would be obligated to provide services in both official languages to all bilingual districts, large or small, urban or rural, equalizing for the bilingual districts the services provided in both official languages. As most departments provide services from regional offices located in major urban centers, an added advantage would accrue to the minority population outside the bilingual districts which would then benefit from the same available services, thus reaching almost the totality of the official language minorities in the country. The only exception might be the British Columbia minority serviced from Vancouver regional offices.

#### Suggested Recommendation

The Board considers the government has an obligation to make its services available to the minority population of a bilingual district to the same extent it does to the predominant group. Departments and agencies may be located within a bilingual district to meet the actual need of its population or, as it is quite often the case, as a result of the population density, for convenience, as an accident of geography or, a number of other reasons. The disparity between districts is such that equality would not be possible between them anymore than between them and the rest of the population. Their creation would be meaningless and they would become the pawns of the administrators.

We therefore recommend the existence of a bilingual district within the area of jurisdiction of any federal office be considered a significant demand as defined in section 9(2) of the Act and that provisions of section 9(1) be made to apply to the same extent as if the office was located within the bilingual district itself.

  
R. McFarlane







March 10, 1973

MEMO TO: All Commissioners  
N. Morrison  
R. Morency  
D. Cartwright

FROM: Eleanor Duckworth

RE: "Principal offices" and "significant demand"

I am very troubled by one aspect of the notion of "principal offices". I am troubled by it particularly in those areas where we might recommend a large bilingual district, which would incorporate quite large stretches where the minority is not represented. Let's take New Brunswick as a case in point. Colonel Morency suggested that by "principal offices" we should understand "all offices". I think it is clear that we cannot do that in any absolute way. It would be unreasonable to expect to have bilingual post office employees in many towns in southern New Brunswick, for example. So, if we have a district like the province of New Brunswick, I think it is clear that we cannot expect bilingual services to be offered in "all offices".

But then we have the renewed question of: how to establish which offices should be bilingual? And that is the question that the formation of the Bilingual Districts was meant to answer. If we have large bilingual districts, with large unilingual areas within them, we must have some other criterion for deciding which offices within those bilingual districts must in fact offer bilingual services. That almost amounts to defining the real bilingual districts within the bilingual district.

...



And to do that, we, ourselves, must revert to some notion of "significant demand", it would seem.

Is there any way that "significant demand" within a bilingual district can be a more workable notion than "significant demand" under 9 (2)? Or, perhaps, in establishing some guidelines for "significant demand" within a bilingual district, might we manage to establish criteria for "significant demand" outside bilingual districts?

Eleanor Duckworth,  
Commissioner.

transcription from tape.









Paul Fox  
N.M. Morrison  
R. Morency

1823-1

D.G. Cartwright

May 23, 1973

SUBJECT: The problem of accommodating Bilingual  
DISTRICT: Districts that are very small (first draft)

It has become obvious that some criticism will be forthcoming regarding the delimitation of very small (area and population) districts across the country. These regions may appear to be of little significance to the population if most federal services are obtained from urban centres that are outside their "district". This problem plus the designation of "principal offices" and "significant demand" may be accommodated by avoiding the application of a one-order level of territorial unit, i.e. the bilingual district.

*in bilingual federal service district*  
BILINGUAL DISTRICT

During our investigations we have found that certain regions have all the attributes that are necessary for a viable district. The percentage of minority population to the regional total is over 10 per cent (in many cases it is well above this figure) and the absolute number is also high. Furthermore, the major service centre(s) lie within the district and a well-developed road network demonstrates that these services are accessible. Indeed, with road improvement the service area for federal departments can usually accommodate an expanding umland\*. Time becomes the measure of accessibility rather than distance.

The basic attributes of a viable bilingual district may be considered to be; population size, an identifiable core area or service centre(s), and communication networks that link a readily defined umland to its core area. When we consider a district that does not contain the major service centre, we are actually dealing with only a part of the territorial unit described above. Since this unit lacks some of the criteria for a viable "district" it does not qualify for this designation.

\* The area in which a region and a city are culturally, economically, and politically interrelated is known as the umland of that town or city.





## BILINGUAL TERRITORY (LOCALITY)

In the Prairie Provinces we have found potential districts that are large in area and in population but, because of the agrarian base of the economy, the major urban centre lies beyond the "district". It is in this situation that we have encountered the problem of population densities that thwart delimitation of a viable region. Within Southern Ontario, for example, population densities are relatively high and major urban centres are, generally, less than two hours away for rural inhabitants. However, in Saskatchewan, settlement is dispersed and population densities, relative to Southern Ontario, are very low. Hence, it becomes difficult to incorporate major urban centres for they have a very large umland.

Such a region could be designated as a Bilingual Territory and by definition would be given access to bilingual services within a designated urban centre that is located beyond the boundaries. It may be possible instead to give it service linkage to a bilingual district and avoid generating large districts by using low FMT census subdivisions as linkages. In other words, a bilingual territory could have an hierarchical association with a bilingual district while being geographically separate from it. (e.g. Zenon Park/Arboretum).

## BILINGUAL COMMUNITY

There are two examples that would fit this level of the hierarchy. There are rural areas that have a small minority population and that have barely maintained a ten percent level. These are well isolated from either a bilingual district or a bilingual territory. Such a community, usually delimited by census subdivisions, is part of the umland of a major urban centre, for example, Northoaks-Antler. Since the minority population is small in number and/or percentage of total population, it would not be necessary to delimit this population with an official boundary such as in a bilingual district or a territory. Instead a regional boundary would identify the location of the community within a particular umland.

The major urban centre would be requested to provide federal services in both official languages since a "bilingual community" has been identified within its service area.

The second application of this lower tier would be in major urban centres where a very large minority population is dispersed. Since no concentrations permit the delimitation of a bilingual district such a centre could be designated a Bilingual Community and federal services for that community would be requested as in the rural-urban situation described above. This would accommodate the FMT population of such metropolitan areas as Toronto and Vancouver and the EMT population of Quebec City.



Since bilingual districts are considered permanent once they are proclaimed, only the strongest areas would receive such status in perpetuity. The lower level(s) of the hierarchy would continue to receive services only: (a) if they could maintain their percentages as in a bilingual territory or (b) qualify for regional identification by number or percentage as in a bilingual community. Therefore, the area delimitation of the two lower tiers may not have the status of a district, as defined in the Official Languages Act, and, hence, withdrawal of services in the future would not contravene the Act. Both levels could be justified under article 9 (2) of the Act.

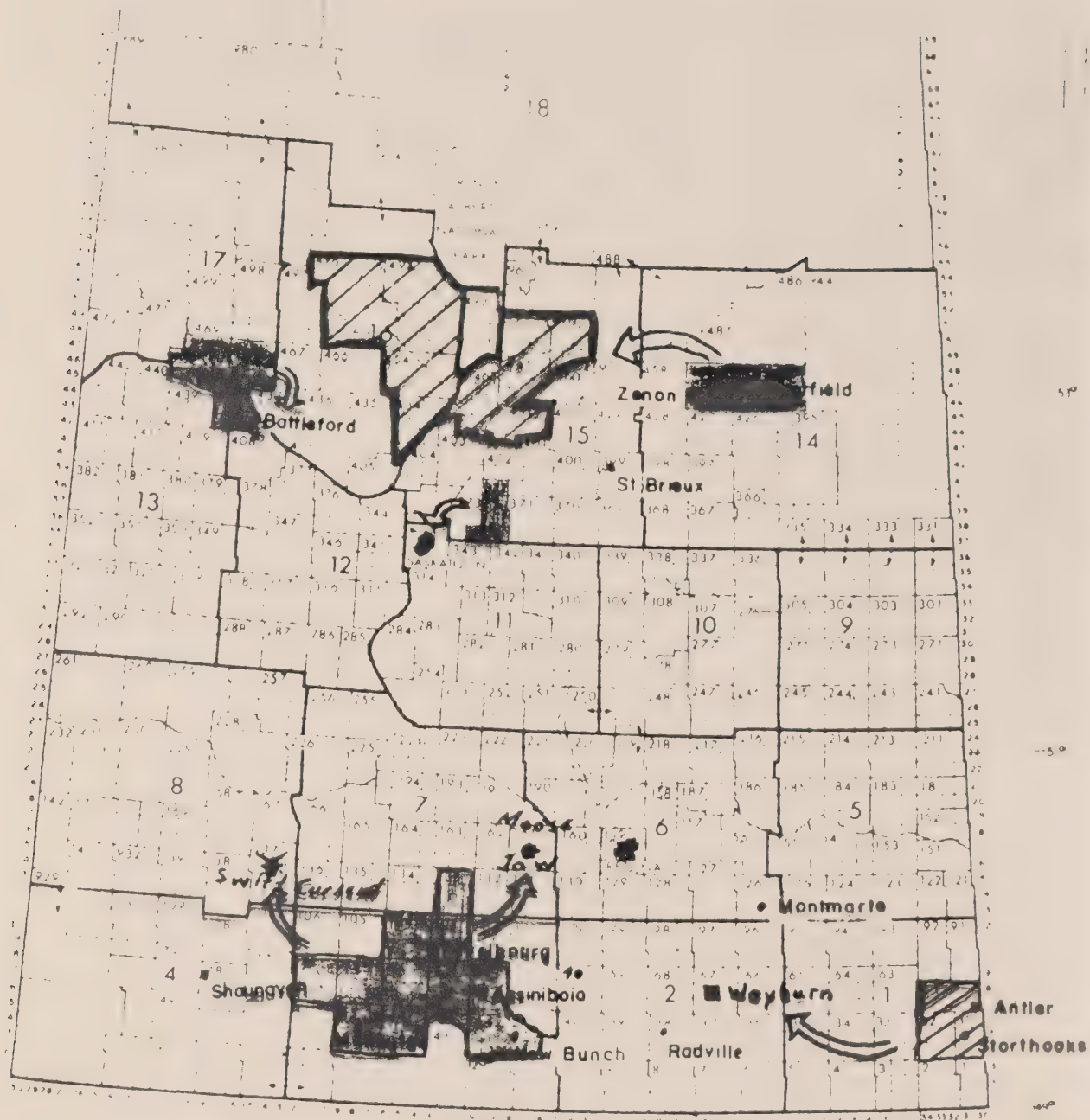
The major difference between a "territory" and a "community" is the degree of viability. The former lacks only a major service centre within its boundaries, the latter may have a dispersed population (census metropolitan area) or a small population that has a negative growth trend or a population structure that is overweighted by the upper age brackets.

Such an hierarchical arrangement has greater flexibility than described above. Indeed, it may be feasible to provide the same status to a "district" and to a "territory". The major difference in the two levels would be the absence of one or more of the essential attributes assigned to the definition of a viable district. In this situation, only the Bilingual Community would be exempt from the status as provided for "districts" in the Official Languages Act.




Since isolated groups may be placed in a lower order in the hierarchy, the danger of producing a "ghetto mentality" could be reduced for their regional delimitation does not carry the boundary connotation of the "district". This may, in fact, be perceived by other ethnic groups as having similarity to the multiculturalism of government-sponsored programs in Canada.

An hierarchal arrangement would also accommodate other criticisms levied by the Commissioner of Official Languages. For example, it was postulated that bilingual districts as a concept contains a "built in irritant" because of the probability of boundary adjustments after each decennial census. Such adjustments may be necessary for only the upper level(s) of the hierarchy since the lower tier(s) would not be provided with de jure boundaries. Since the "districts" contain those attributes that are essential in sustaining the minority population, decennial adjustments would be minimal.



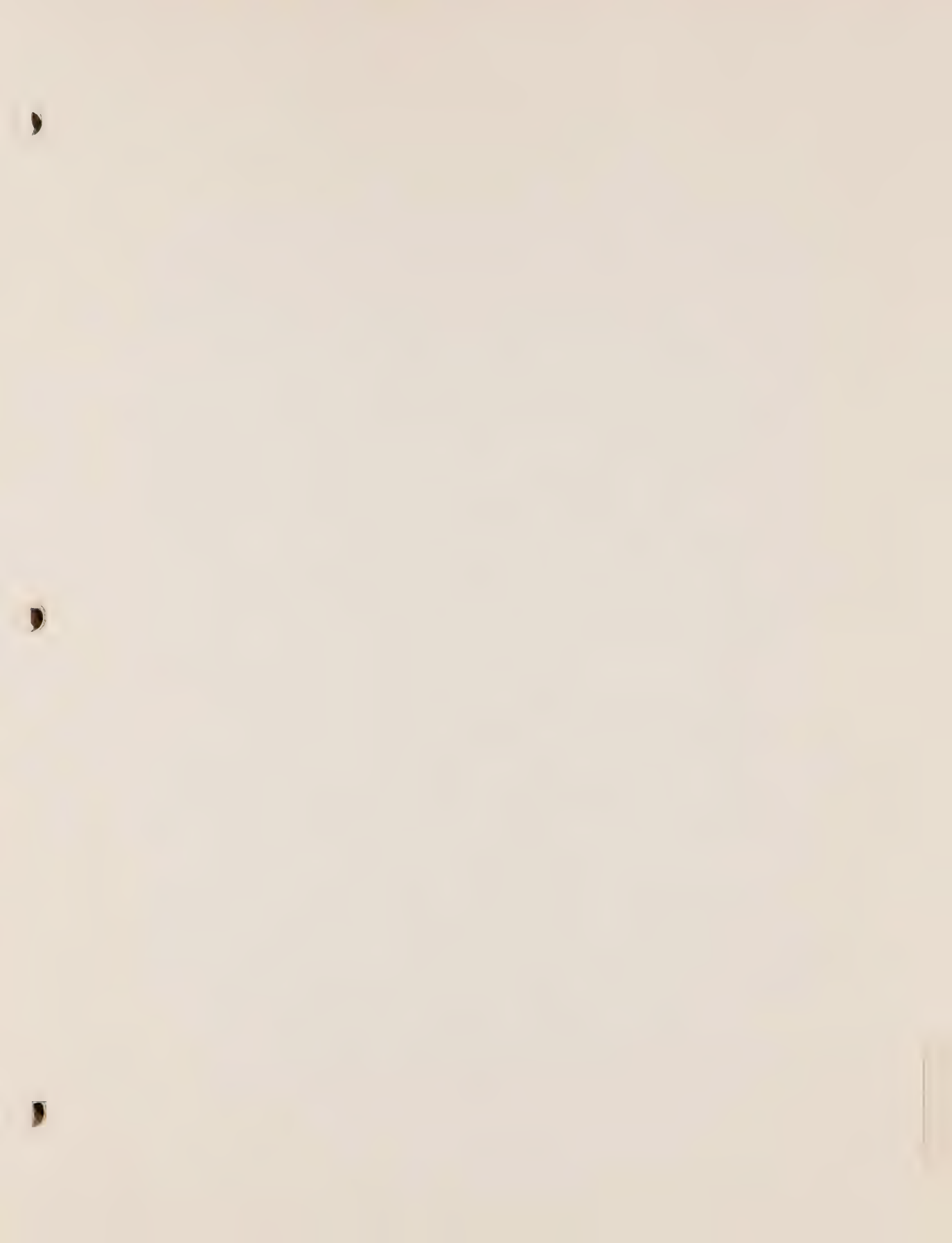


SASKATCHEWAN  
LEGEND

-  Bilingual District
-  Bilingual Territory
-  Bilingual Community











## NON-NUMERICAL LANGUAGE CRITERIA

Our Board has now been working for almost a year, during which time we have made an effort to find means within the terms of the Official Languages Act to include in bilingual districts outside Quebec as many Francophones as possible.

As we begin our work in the Province of Quebec, however, it becomes evident that, if we continue along the lines we have followed up to now, applying numerical criteria, we would have to recommend bilingual districts in most of the populated areas of that Province. The unpopularity of such a recommendation, it is felt, would be surpassed only by that of the one proposed by the First Board, which presented the entire province as a bilingual district.

Our problem is inherent in Yvonne Raymond's memo of May 26 (Il faut plutôt "renforcer la seule province française.") and in Jane Corrothers' paper of the same date, which suggests that we develop "some formula for recognizing the different situations in different provinces--a formula which accepts the status quo and rationalizes it." Other members (Harry Hickman, inter alia) have from time to time wondered whether a different numerical weighting should not be used in Quebec.

The problem was succinctly summed up by Adélard Savoie at the May 26 meeting as follows:



1. Are we to use "deux poids et deux mesures?"
2. Are we to take political variables into account.

To begin with, it is quite evident that we shall have to use criteria other than numbers and percentages; otherwise, there would be little need for a board such as ours. It is clear from the Act that we are expected to use criteria other than the ten percent minimum requirement, since the operative verb is may and not must. But which criteria?

The Board has never been very explicit about these other criteria. Now the time has come where it cannot much longer delay a group decision on what, if any, these criteria are going to be. It must first--and soon--decide whether it is going to apply "deux poids et deux mesures." I personally do not see how we can devise a double standard and apply it with any degree of consistencey, unless we arrive at a measure which adds another arbitrary figure to the already arbitrary ten percent. Whether we like it or not, we must have criteria which are applicable throughout the country, standards which are capable of being defended by that member of the Government entrusted with the unenviable task of presenting our recommendations to Parliament.

The second question posed by Adélarde Savoie is whether or not we should use political criteria. This all depends on what we mean by "political" criteria.



If we mean criteria related to party politics or taking into account the wishes of the party in power, such criteria are, of course, out of the question. If, however, we mean the social, ethnic and psychological interactions of the minority with the majority in a given area, such criteria are evidently relevant to the viability to any bilingual district we may suggest. In fact, such variables can be ignored only at the risk of making our recommendations either inapplicable or disruptive. If the Board, therefore, must be involved in politics, that has to be the politics of accommodation. We must arrive at equitable recommendations which will be acceptable to the minority and tolerated, at least, by the majority within the local context of relations between both groups.

It is to this end that our many visits and travels were presumably directed. The very fact that we have found it necessary to visit so many minority groups in so many places presumes that we had criteria other than the ten percent requirement. Be we have never made such criteria explicit.

If we now look back over the past year and think of the effects that our visits have had on prior decisions, we note that in the few cases where the results of on-the-spot observation have made us alter our tentative recommendations, the reason given was either because the minority group



had no desire or need for a bilingual district, or that the creation of a bilingual district would have a disruptive effect on the already harmonious interethnic relations within the community.

Such criteria, it seems, are entirely acceptable and quite in keeping with the spirit of the Act, the aim of which is to create ethnic harmony rather than linguistic discord. If we continue applying these criteria in Quebec, we may be able to arrive at some judicious recommendations without arbitrarily changing our rules.

Since there are more people and a higher percentage of the population in Quebec who are deeply concerned about the language problem, the possibilities of discord are that much greater, and the social, ethnic and psychological interrelations of the two groups become all that much more important. If we take these into account, we find that the majority feels like a minority, while the minority is beginning to fear that it may become just that. The facts, however, seem to show that the minority is in no danger of losing anything but its dominance; for its actual language equality is already secured through Quebec's long tradition of bilingual service. If we were, for example, to apply the two non-numerical criteria we have implicitly used in other provinces--criteria based on both the desire and the needs of the minority--we might find that there is less of this among Quebec's official Anglophone minority than there is





in the Francophone minorities of other provinces.

To sum up, therefore, basing our decisions on facts rather than fears, we should, before we recommend a bilingual district in Quebec or anywhere else in Canada, ask ourselves the following questions:

1. Is the bilingual district necessary to achieve the aims of the Act?
2. To what extent does the population desire it?
3. Is it likely to create more harmony than disruption?

I respectfully submit these suggested criteria to the consideration of the Board.

William F. Mackey

18 June 1973







2ND BILINGUAL DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the 10th General Meeting

June 22 and 23, 1973

Ottawa

The 10th meeting of the Bilingual District Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:10 A.M. Friday, June 22, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario, Chairman  
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta  
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B. C.  
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario.  
William Mackey, Québec, Québec  
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec  
Adélarde Savoie, Moncton, N. B.

Neil Morrison, Secrétaire général  
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint  
Donald Cartwright, Agent de recherche

Arrived later in the morning:

Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario

Absent owing to other duties:

Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba

I. Adoption de l'ordre du jour

Monsieur Mackey propose, appuyé par monsieur Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé.

II. MINUTES OF THE 9TH GENERAL MEETING, MAY 27 AND 28, 1973.

Madame Raymond pointed out that there were a number of mistakes, grammatical and other, in the minutes. She said she did not find them very satisfactory. The Secretary agreed with her observation. He explains that owing to commitments of the travel schedule and the lack of sufficient time between board meetings to complete follow-up staff work after the last meeting and preparations for the next meeting the minutes had been sent out



in draft form only on Friday June 15 so that members at least would have an opportunity to read them through prior to the meeting. A covering memo had explained that "this second draft of the minutes of the 9th meeting is subject to change. The Chairman and Secretary General have not had time to revise these minutes". The Secretary said that he did not like conducting the business of the Board in this fashion and offered his apologies to the members. The Chairman asked if members would point out mistakes which should be corrected. The following revisions were requested and agreed to:

by madame Raymond, on page 1 fourth line of second last paragraph, "jusqu'au lendemain" should be substituted for the expression "du jour au lendemain";

- page 3 paragraph 1, line 4, concerning correspondence signed by the Chairman there was a reference to a letter addressed to monsieur Maurice Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke. It was suggested that the mayor's first name was "Marcel" rather than "Maurice". On checking subsequently it was determined that his proper name is "Marc", which should be substituted for "Maurice".

- page 3, first line instead of saying: "M. Savoie prépare un mémoire sur ses pourparlers avec le maire de la ville de St. John", this should read: "M. Savoie rapporte au Conseil que le maire de la ville de St-Jean prépare un mémoire et il le fera, etc."

- page 3, last paragraph concerning a meeting with Francophones from the cities of Southern Ontario at Toronto, the following sentence should be added to the conclusion of this paragraph: " M. Fox a dit que M. Paquette l'appellera pour suggérer les dates d'un rendez-vous convenant à son groupe."

- page 4, last paragraph, line 3, the phrase in line 4 which reads: "Reconnu comme un château fort du séparatisme," should be inserted in line 3 following St-Henri;

- page 4, last paragraph, line 8, a verb had been left out of this sentence which should read "le groupe de la fédération of Catholic Community Services" a dit qu'il n'y a pas de problèmes pour eux d'obtenir des services en anglais."

- page 6, second paragraph, lines 15 to 22. The second last sentence did not faithfully reflect the views expressed by Mr. Hickman. It should be changed to read as follows: "Mr. Hickman felt that he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the townships. He asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to decide on its language policy." In the last sentence the conjunction "and" should be changed to "these" and the sentence broken into two parts to read as follows: "other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration; these should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government"





There being no other changes suggested in response to the Chairman's repeated request Mr. Hickman moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the minutes for the meeting of May 25 and 26 be adopted as amended.

Carried

Before leaving the question of the accuracy of minutes of preceeding meetings Mr. Morrison reported that, in reviewing recommendations for proposed bilingual districts in Saskatchewan, he and Mr. Cartwright had noted a motion which Mr. Cartwright felt in his recollection was not correct. This was item A in "summary of motions concerning tentative decisions recommending bilingual districts in Saskatchewan" on page 19 of the minutes of the 8th meeting, April 27 and 28. The first motion read "that the Board recommended a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Lake Lenore (399), lake Ponass (367) and Kelvington (366)," Members agreed that the motion should be in the negative and that it should also include a reference to the rural municipality of Spalding. Moved by Mrs. Carrothers, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that motion A, page 19 of the minutes of the 8th meeting be changed to read: "that the Board not recommend a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Kelvington (366), Lake Ponass (367), Spalding (368) and Lake Lenore (399)."

Carried.

*underlined*

### III. Business arising from the minutes

#### 1. Correspondence

The secretary referred members of the Board to a letter dated June 13 from M. Jean Boucher, the Under Secretary of State, addressed to him with a copy to Mr. Morency which he had received on June 20. This letter concerns a change in status of most members of the staff working for the Board from Public Service term employees to contract employment. The letter was the outcome of a long, difficult and time-consuming series of meetings and discussions between Mr. Morency and officers of the personnel division of the Secretary of State Department beginning sometime in February. These meetings also from time to time involved legal advisors of the Department as well as representation from Treasury Board and the Public Service Commission. The change in status involves most members of the staff, with the exception of Madame Pilon and Mr. Morency himself who are on loan respectively from Information Canada and the Treasury Board, and in most cases would take effect at the end of August. (see copy of Mr. Boucher's letter attached for details). Although Mr. Cartwright's name was not included in the list in the letter Mr. Morency explained that this applied to him as well. The Secretary expressed his unhappiness with this change. He felt it was unfortunate that this had to occur when the Board was about one half or two thirds of the way through its work.



When the Board had been established a year ago last June and the staff was being organized and recruited the Treasury Board and personnel division of the Secretary of State department had insisted that all staff members should, with the exception of the Secretary General, be term employees, classified and paid according to appropriate levels of the Public Service. In consultation with personnel officers the establishment had been drawn up and job descriptions for every position prepared and approved by the Secretary of State department and where necessary, as for an example in the case of the research consultant, by the classification division of the Treasury Board and after consultation with appropriate officials at the Public Service Commission. In effect staff members were employed by the Secretary of State department and loaned to the Board. Mr. Morency explained that the change had been made for legal reasons arising from the Order in Council appointing the Board which gave the Board authority to hire its own staff and consultants providing rates of pay were approved by the Treasury Board. Mr. Morrison recognized the difficulties Mr. Morency had encountered in dealing with this problem and regretted that owing to his absence because of illness he had not been able to participate in the discussions about staff arrangements which he had originally initiated with the commencement of the previous year. In his view the new arrangement had two drawbacks: first, that it did not provide for staff members the same security of employment or possibility of continued employment with the government when the Board finished its work; and second, that it made it more difficult to recruit qualified, competent, secretarial help for such short term assignments when employment was strictly on a contract basis. There had already been staff vacancies particularly because of the difficulties of recruiting competent bilinguals.

There was a discussion about the staff situation but it was felt there was nothing the Board could do about it although the question was raised of borrowing staff members from government departments or agencies. Madame Raymond pointed out that the Royal Commission on the Status of Women had borrowed staff from the Public Service. However, it was felt that this would be difficult to do at this stage of the Board's work, particularly when, under the new ruling, people would have to give up their standing as either permanent or temporary employees and enter into a contractual arrangement for a period of a few months only.

2. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur les rencontres à Montréal les 11 et 12 juin.

Madame Raymond gave a brief oral summary report of the meeting with representatives of la Chambre de Commerce de Montréal, The Montréal Board of Trade, le Conseil canadien des Juifs, an English social worker, (Mr. Taylor), and member of an Advisory Committee of the Montreal Catholic School Commission, Mr. Aime Desautel, Directeur de planification, la Communauté urbaine de Montréal and Dr. Patterson, Chairman and Mr. Southmaid, member of the Protestant School Commission of Greater Montreal. While not





attempting to report in detail on all the opinions expressed or the ground covered in these rather lengthy discussions, Madame Raymond mentioned a few of the more important points she had noted: les membres de la Chambre de Commerce ont encouragé fortement l'usage du français comme langue de travail au Québec. Ils ont aussi souligné l'importance d'avoir ou de créer, pour les services fédéraux des centres de décision situés à Montréal même ou serait affecté des responsables compétents ayant une bonne connaissance de la langue française. Un tel changement de politique aiderait énormément à l'établissement du français comme langue de travail, non seulement dans les domaines social et politique, mais aussi dans le domaine économique qui est d'une importance primordiale. Enfin, ils ont déclaré que l'avenir du Québec français se joue à Montréal. Members of the Board of Trade raised questions and objections about attitudes expressed by the Official Languages Commissioner. Some of them complained that it was sometimes difficult to get services in English, in Montreal, without making special requests. The department of Supply and Services was cited as an example of a Federal Department which had sent out forms in French only since 1969. An important point emerging from the discussion was a recognition that "l'anglais a toujours été privilégié dans le milieu des affaires à Montréal." Representatives of the Canadian Jewish Council had given a good deal of thought to the problem and worked out a number of detailed proposals for the consideration of the Board although members of this delegation were not always in agreement amongst themselves. They suggested that bilingual services should be provided in all provincial capital cities. On s'entend à ne recommander aucun district bilingue pour raison de droits acquis. Mentionnant les droits du public voyageur, il fut suggéré que le district bilingue n'est pas la seule solution. It was also suggested that a criterion for a district could be a town of at least 20,000 persons. Six different definitions or possible orders of bilingual districts were suggested based on various specific considerations.

M. Aimé Desautel, planning director of the Montreal Urban Community (MUC/CUM) discussed the ways in which life and business are organized in the Montreal area and the patterns of movement of the population. According to him, there was "un dispersement d'activités". The Island of Montreal tended to be an entity in itself but Laval and the South Shore are also more or less autonomous entities. He discussed the work of the Montreal Urban Community which is composed of 19 municipalities and five sectors. All the services to the public of the urban community are bilingual while the language of work is French. Mr. Desautel supported the idea of French as the language of work in Quebec. He felt that if the Federal Public Service with from 40 to 50,000 fonctionnaires in the province was to carry on its work in French, providing service to the public in both languages where necessary, this would be an important contribution to the future of French in the province.



Representatives of the Protestant School Commission of Greater Montreal did not feel there was serious threat to English in the Montreal area. The situation had perhaps been more serious two years ago, but it has been improving recently. They had no complaints about the availability of Federal services in English as well as French, which they felt were on an equal footing. They stressed the progress that was being made in the schools in teaching French to English-speaking students and also the change in attitude on the part of English-speaking citizens in their use of French and their increased willingness to participate in the political and cultural or social life of the majority.

Madame Raymond's report was supplemented by comments of other members of the Board who had also attended the meetings in Montreal. Messrs. Lamontagne, Mackey and Fox had dictated notes of their impressions. (See copies of reports). Mr. Lamontagne said his views could be summed up in two words - Montreal, a single bilingual district with no *découpage*. Mr. Mackey that it would be nonsense to cut up Montreal. Madame Raymond said that Laval should be left aside. She reiterated the views expressed by M. Desautel that the Island of Montreal was an entity in itself while Laval was a separate, autonomous community, as well as the South Shore, and consequently these two areas should not be included. Mr. Hickman raised the question whether you should take in the whole vast area of Metropolitan Montreal or just the Island of Montreal. If you did the latter, would this simply not amount to cutting Montreal in two in another way? Madame Raymond insisted that Laval was a separate community which should not be included nor should the South Shore. She also pointed out that the Lakeshore communities wanted to be separate from the Montreal Urban Community. It was agreed that the Board would return to a discussion of what to do about Montreal, and Quebec, later in the agenda.

Mr. Fox reported that Professor Jean-Louis Roy, *Président de la Ligue des Droits de l'homme*, et le Directeur du Centre des Recherches canadiennes-françaises à McGill, with whom the Board had met individually, had agreed to prepare a memorandum setting forth his ideas and to submit it for future consideration of the Board about recommendations concerning Montreal and the province of Quebec.

### 3. Report by Mr. Mackey on the Quebec meetings of June 13 and 14

Mr. Mackey read the report he had dictated about "the English and Quebec City and area" (see copy). Mr. Mackey also reported on discussions with Professor Jean-Denis Gendron of Laval, Chairman of the Gendron Commission and with the executive





of le Conseil de la vie française en Amérique. Mgr. Gosselin, directeur du Conseil, had promised to send the Board a memorandum outlining his views. Mr. Mackey summed up his evaluation of the situation by saying that the French majority of Quebec don't want bilingual districts and the English don't need them.

There was further discussion about the question of criteria which should be used in application to the cities of Montreal and Quebec and also criteria to be used for the province of Quebec generally vis-a-vis those to be applied elsewhere in the country. The possibility of approaching the implementation of bilingual districts by experimentation or by process of staging or phasing over a period of years, suggested by both Professor Gendron and Mgr. Gosselin, was discussed. Professor Gendron had also emphasized the importance of recognizing the emotional or irrational elements in popular opinion concerning language as psychological realities or facts which had to be considered seriously in framing and implementing a workable and acceptable language policy. Failure to take into account these "blocages psychologiques" could result in causing social and political irritation or tension and creating greater conflict. Some members felt that there was bound to be conflict anyway and that the Board could not allow such considerations to deter it from making any recommendations it felt necessary to give legal protection to minority language rights. M. Morency said "you'll be damned if you do, and damned if you don't". He noted that among all the views expressed, there seemed to be little objection to the provision of services in both official languages and the objections that existed were directed more to the idea of drawing boundaries. However, M. Savoie said he could not agree with this because the aim of the Act was to create bilingual districts. There was further discussion comparing the language situation and needs in Quebec with those existing elsewhere in the country.

4. Report by Mme Raymond on the visit and meetings in Papineau, Quebec

Since it had not been possible to organize a visit to Papineau county due to the pressure of time and other travel commitments, there was no report and it was agreed that the visit would have to take place later in the summer.

5. Report by Mr. Lamontagne on the visit to Winchester township, Dundas County, Ontario

Mr. Lamontagne had submitted a written report about the visit by himself and Messrs. Morrison, Morency and Cartwright (see attached copy) which he summarized by saying that the town,



and most of the township of Winchester, should be left out of a bilingual district, but a small segment in the northeast corner of the township containing a community of about 100 French-speaking families should be attached to the Eastern Ontario district.

Moved by Mr. Lamontagne, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the northern enumeration areas of Winchester township in Dundas county, that is E. A's 260, 261 and 262, where over 10% of French mother tongue population is concentrated be attached to the bilingual district of Eastern Ontario. Carried

After discussion about the problems of the boundaries between the National Capital Region and adjacent counties of Ontario Mr. Cartwright was asked to prepare for the next meeting a description of the boundaries of the south-eastern part of the strip outside the NCC which should be included in the proposed Eastern Ontario bilingual district.

6. Revue par monsieur Cartwright des diverses agglomérations suggérées par les Commissaires et vérification des données de certaines régions.

(1) Mr. Cartwright presented statistical data about the Montreal Metropolitan region requested by madame Raymond for the area shown on the map for "la région desservie par la campagne des fédérations de Montréal - langue maternelle 1971".

(2) Mr. Cartwright explained that the Bureau of Statistics since the last meeting had published figures from the 1971 census reporting the language most often spoken at home for Canada and the provinces. Detailed breakdown of figures which could be used in relation to potential or proposed districts, particularly in marginal cases, would not be available until about the middle of July. Meanwhile, however, he had prepared a table for the whole country by provinces which brought together for comparative purposes the population figures and percentages concerning ethnic origin, mother tongue and language most often spoken. Copies of this table which he felt would be of considerable interest to Board members and others were distributed.

(3) Mr. Cartwright presented copies of sample maps of bilingual districts for publication in the report which had been modified as a result of discussion at the previous meeting. The majority of the members were in favour of not printing the name of the district on the map. After discussion about names, legends and style of printing it was decided to leave the question of how names of provinces and districts should be printed for Mr. Cartwright to work out in consultation with the mapping people. Aside from these details members felt the proposed maps would be entirely satisfactory.





(4) Mr. Cartwright presented to the members statistical data sheets representing various possible combinations for the Gaspé area and the Ottawa Valley. At a previous meeting he had outlined on the maps exactly where the main concentrations of the English-speaking minority were located in the Gaspé Peninsula. He now pointed out that the whole of the county of Gaspé-est had an English mother tongue percentage of 14.7 and the whole of Bonaventure county had a similar percentage so that if the Board wished it could recommend the whole of these counties as bilingual districts rather than parts of the counties only. The English mother tongue percentage was quite adequate to justify recommending the whole area under the terms of the Act.

Mr. Cartwright presented on data sheets four different possible combinations for potential bilingual districts on the Quebec side of the Ottawa Valley including all or parts of the counties of Terrebonne, Deux-Montagnes, Argenteuil, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac. There was an extended discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of these possible Ottawa valley combinations but no decision was arrived at. It was agreed that it would require further study and that tentative decisions about recommendations would probably have to await visits to these counties later in the summer. Madame Raymond expressed a wish to avoid recommending districts in Terrebonne county if possible, perhaps by combining the figures with adjacent counties. There was also discussion about a possible district embracing the English minority in the village and township of Rawdon. The English mother tongue population was reported respectively as 640 and 430 persons or 23.4% and 33.1% for a total English mother tongue population in the area of 1,070. There seemed to be a disposition to leave Rawdon aside although no definite decision was taken.

(5) Replying to the question raised at the previous meeting Mr. Cartwright reported that he had checked with the Bureau of Statistics that those living on armed forces bases were included in the population statistics published by the Bureau. This would be true for example in the cases of Bagotville and Valcartier. Thus any question about bases does not change the figures and does not invalidate percentages of mother tongue population for a particular area under consideration.

The meeting then adjourned for lunch.



14:00 hrs., Friday, June 22

ITEM III - 7

Mr. Morrison reported on his contacts with Members of Parliament whose constituencies were likely to be affected by those areas considered as potential bilingual districts. He said that all those members from Alberta and Saskatchewan whom he had been able to reach on the telephone had expressed an interest in meeting with the Board. The Executive Assistant to the Hon. Otto Lang had said he was sure the Minister would want to meet with the Board, at a later date. In the case of the Rt. Hon. Diefenbaker, a letter had been prepared for the Chairman's signature, following the suggestion of Mr. Diefenbaker's secretary to Mr. Morrison, on the telephone.

Board members stated their wish to continue these meetings with Members of Parliament and ministers, in their capacity as Members of Parliament, on the Thursdays preceding general meetings.

The Chairman then proceeded to comment on the meetings of the previous day with Members of Parliament for the benefit of those who had not been able to attend. His written notes will be distributed later to Board members. The Chairman also invited the members to complement his own report with their written comments and observations.

ITEM III - 8

The Secretary General advised the members that it would not be possible to meet with the Hon. Benoit Comeau, between June 22 and August, when he shall return from abroad. Mr. Comeau has been named by the Nova Scotia Premier as the minister responsible to speak for the Nova Scotia Government.

In the case of Newfoundland, a meeting has been arranged with Premier Moores for 15:00 hrs. July 4, 1973, in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Mr. Morency advised on the arrangements made by Mrs. Carrothers and the Chairman for a visit to Westlock, Alberta, meetings with representatives of Bonnyville and St. Paul in Edmonton, and finally for consultations with the Hon. Horst Schmid in Edmonton, on June 29, 1973.





## ITEM III - 9

Mr. Cartwright commented on the list he had prepared for the selection of suitable names for the Bilingual Districts under consideration. He felt the names selected should be brief and meaningful, avoiding such geographical terms as "Southern", "Northern", etc. Dr. Mackey pointed out that the bilinguality of the names selected was another important factor that could eliminate the need for translation. Madame Raymond opted for the names of counties and cities whenever this was feasible. For his part, M. Savoie wished the names selected be sufficiently descriptive.

Of the suggested names, the following were adopted:

NEWFOUNDLAND

Labrador West  
Port au Port

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Egmont

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick

NOVA SCOTIA

Digby - Yarmouth

\* (Antigonish - Inverness-Richmond ) left in  
abeyance for further consideration

ONTARIO

Windsor - Tilbury  
Welland

Midland - Penetang

\* ( Glengarry - Prescott - Russell - Stormont)  
Sudbury - Nipissing

MANITOBA

\* (All Manitoba's areas)

SASKATCHEWAN

Redvers

Gravelbourg - Willow Bunch

\* (The Battlefords)

Prince Albert

Prud'homme-Vonda

Zenon Park - Arborfield



ALBERTA

Falher - Peace River  
 St. Albert  
 St. Paul

## ITEM IV

Notes prepared by Doctors Lamontagne and Hickman as an introduction to their respective province were then discussed as to approach, content and adaptation to the needs of each province.

Suite à la lecture des deux documents et référant tout particulièrement à l'approche historique choisie par M. Lamontagne, le Président demandait si les membres étaient maintenant d'accord pour reprendre ce thème de présentation qu'il avait cru avoir été rejeté lors de la réunion dans les Cantons de l'Est. "La Commission Laurendeau-Dunton a refait l'historique de l'éducation, peut-être faut-il que le Conseil s'achemine à son tour dans l'historique des juridictions fédérales. - What we have here should be part of a total problem". He felt members should indicate their acceptance of this type of introduction. He believed the two documents presented for review and comments should assist Board members to decide if the approach taken is the right one and to formulate, in their own mind, the introduction they have undertaken to write for their own region. These drafts, incidentally, are required not later than the end of July.

Members should preferably prepare their comments before the next general meeting, July 20 and 21, and send them to the staff for reproduction and distribution to all.

Dr. Mackey endorsed the historical approach used by Dr. Lamontagne as very important if one considers the feelings of the other ethnic groups with regard to the two official languages. He felt all available and valid arguments should be used in the information process. We must think of the variety of readers and possible supporters or objectors: ministers, Members of Parliament, reporters and the public at large. It is up to the Board to be sufficiently prepared to face all eventualities. Dr. Mackey considered an introduction to British Columbia warranted even if no district can be recommended.

Le père Regimbal, tout en considérant l'historique scolaire utilisé par M. Lamontagne comme tout probablement hors mandat, aurait voulu trouver, dans un contexte plus à propos, des jalons aussi importants que ceux mentionnés et qu'il trouve très valables. Il se dit aussi d'accord pour utiliser une variété de pièces justificatives. En outre, il importe de bien mentionner que les districts bilingues ne sont pas une fin en soi, mais bien



un moyen. Le temps des pleurs est passé, il faut maintenant trouver ce moyen qui permettra de réaliser l'objet de la Loi. Selon lui, il faut aussi voir les provinces et les municipalités comme des interlocuteurs importants qu'il faut atteindre par ces recommandations.

Pour sa part, monsieur Savoie espérerait pouvoir aborder sa région d'une façon différente. Il aimerait être plus pragmatique et, pour ce faire, d'autres moyens se prêteraient peut-être davantage que l'approche historique utilisée par monsieur Lamontagne. Il désire aussi mettre en garde contre toute mention de l'attitude gouvernementale provinciale qui peut devenir une cause d'embarras pour les gouvernements consultés.

Dans ses commentaires, madame Raymond souligne qu'il faut expliquer le changement social et la raison d'être du français et de l'anglais au pays. "Contrairement au rapport Dunton, nous avons à réagir à une Loi et il faut le montrer dans l'application de la Loi". Madame Raymond croit aussi qu'il faut omettre toute ingérence des juridictions provinciales.

Mademoiselle Duckworth s'est déclarée d'accord avec l'ensemble des idées exprimées par ses collègues et souligne qu'il faut par tous les moyens accentuer le positif des choses.

Expliquant la teneur du préambule qu'il avait préparé sur l'Ontario, monsieur Lamontagne a expliqué son intention de prouver par là l'acceptance tacite ou autre du fait français dans cette province et tenter ainsi d'éviter des réactions défavorables à une situation pourtant déjà acquise.

The Chairman thanked Dr. Lamontagne and Dr. Hickman for the excellent texts they had submitted.

#### ITEM V

Updating of work schedule and members' participation.

The schedule of work for the next few weeks was reviewed. After general discussion, it was agreed the Secretary General should attempt to arrange further meetings with MP's, including meetings on Parliament Hill if necessary, for July 19. Further discussion on the advisability to have meetings in Montreal with Quebec Members of Parliament was postponed until the next day.

The meeting adjourned at 17:00hrs.





09:00hrs., Saturday, June 23

Continuing the discussion of the previous day on the work schedule, the Chairman invited the members to express their views as to the need and possibility of a general meeting in the month of August. He also mentioned the wish expressed by Mr. Rowat from Valcartier, that the Board return to Valcartier for further consultations. Mr. Morrison reminded the Chairman that there was another invitation outstanding, to return to the Eastern Townships to meet with anglophones of that region especially with people in the rural counties. Finally, Father Régimbal asked if he should communicate with Mr. Paquette to arrange a second meeting in Toronto.

On the face of the report made by members who had already visited the area, Mr. Lamontagne said he did not consider a return visit to Valcartier was warranted.

Mr. Mackey thought a visit to various towns of the Eastern Townships was necessary to establish clearly if services in English were in fact offered in that area and to determine if the opinions expressed were based on facts or fears.

Ms Duckworth expressed the view that the visit in Sherbrooke was perhaps not as valid as those held elsewhere. However, Mr. Savoie for his part felt that the consultations in Sherbrooke were indeed as valid in substance as those held elsewhere.

The Chairman asked Dr. Mackey if he would wish to undertake another visit to the Sherbrooke area later in the summer and the latter said he would consider this possibility. Mr. Fox asked the members who wanted to join Dr. Mackey to signify their intent before the next meeting.

Returning to the question of a general meeting in August, the Chairman suggested that perhaps the various outstanding visits should be completed instead and this was agreed. As to the meetings in Montreal on August 23 with local Members of Parliament, Mr. Savoie convinced the members, after a lengthy discussion, that perhaps this was not a realistic undertaking in the circumstances.

Ms Duckworth expressed the view, at this point, that at the time of consultations with the Hon. Benoit Comeau in Halifax, the Board should also consult with Mr. Gillis about the Antigonish part of the proposed district.





## VI. Miscellaneous items

### 1. Points raised by Members in individual reports on visits

The Chairman had reviewed reports of visits and minutes of previous meetings and listed a number of questions which remained to be answered. He brought these to the attention of the Members for action or decision;

(1) The Honourable Mr. Hall of the B. C. Government had asked about the possibility of a bilingual district including the Peace River area in B. C. with the Peace River area in Alberta. The Board agreed that this was neither feasible nor possible and that the idea should be dropped.

(2) The Honourable Mr. Hall and others had suggested minimum figures for the bilingual districts; also the possibility of proposing an amendment to the Act. It was agreed that this question should be discussed when the Board was discussing Mr. Cartwright's memo proposing a hierarchy of regions, districts and communities.

(3) The suggestion made in a written submission by Gerard Lemieux of Windsor, Ontario concerning the employment of bilinguals in the Federal Public Service in areas in which the francophone population is less than 10%. Mr. Lemieux suggested a certain number of employees in federal offices related to the numbers and percentages of francophones in the population of the area. Mr. Lemieux's proposal had been distributed to the Board members. (see copy attached to minutes). Father Regimbal suggested that the Board should come back to a consideration of this suggestion under item VI - 3 of the agenda concerning "significant demand".

(4) Meeting with Mayor Juba of Greater Winnipeg. This question had been raised earlier and no action taken. In view of the fact that the Board had met with mayors of other towns and cities and that an area of Greater Winnipeg is being proposed as a bilingual district the Board should attempt to meet with Mayor Juba. It was decided that the possibility of having such a meeting in August should be explored and a report presented to the July meeting.

(5) Meeting with the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Committee. Mme Raymond is to follow-up this proposal.

(6) In one of the reports about the visit of Members of the Board to Winnipeg, the suggestion was made that Premier Schryer should be asked to consider proclaiming the whole of Greater Winnipeg as a provincial bilingual district. Following discussion it was decided not to proceed with this suggestion.



(7) The suggestion had been made that the Board consider proposing an amendment to the Act to change the 10% figure. Discussion revealed that there was no desire to do this. However, the question of suggesting criteria for other proposals for the provision of services might be discussed further. Mr. Mackey had prepared and distributed to Members of the Board a memorandum dated June 18, 1973 on "Non-numerical Language Criteria". This memo was prompted by consideration of the problems confronting the Board when it began to consider the extent and number of possible bilingual districts in the province of Quebec and the effects that such recommendations were likely to have. Mr. Mackey summed up his analysis of the situation by suggesting that before recommending a bilingual district in Quebec or anywhere else in Canada, Members should ask themselves the following questions: (1) Is the bilingual district necessary to achieve the aims of the Act? (2) To what extent does the minority population desire it? (3) Is it likely to create more harmony than disruption?

## 2. Bilingualism and Multiculturalism

There was an extended discussion about the relationship and effects of the policy of multiculturalism on bilingualism policy and whether this subject should be discussed in the report and if so in what terms. Some Members felt quite strongly that the multiculturalism policy made official French-English bilingualism more acceptable or palatable to other ethnic groups, particularly in the West, and that this should be stressed in the Board's report. Others had serious reservations and felt that it would be a mistake to include a discussion of this subject in the report particularly in view of the position adopted by the province of Quebec against the federal policy of multiculturalism. The difficulties and dangers of discussing the subject were pointed out in view of the fact that the term itself is very vague and has many different meanings for different groups of people. It was also suggested that the multicultural policy tends to undermine the exclusive language rights of the two official language communities - French and English. It was stated that the Act is designed to provide a network of services for these two languages and other ethnic or linguistic groups do not enjoy the same status or the same right under the Act. The Chairman said that the multiculturalism policy had been politically necessary and while it does have some dangers, he felt it did not destroy or undercut the policy of bilingualism with two official languages only. He felt that there might be a rather vague reference in the report with a mention of multiculturalism as something which has improved the climate for bilingualism. Mr. Regimbal said the question interested him enormously. He felt that language and culture are closely related and that language is the most important part of the culture. Mrs. Carrothers felt that the multicultural policy was important if it makes the idea of special status and rights for the two official languages more palatable or acceptable to other ethnic or language groups in the whole population.





Mr. Mackey said there was a conflict between the other ethnic group policy and the bilingualism policy of the Federal government. Many of the others regard Canada as being predominantly an English-speaking country and see no reason why there should be special rights for one language minority only. The Chairman pointed out that the Board does not have to solve the problem and its mandate simply obliges it to deal with the two official languages. But Mr. Regimbal felt that the Board had to situate bilingual districts in the context of Canadian development and should not be vague in doing so. However, Mr. Savoie said he would not go as far as Mr. Regimbal suggests. He agreed with the Chairman that there should only be a vague reference to the subject. The question of the support of some provincial governments and the opposition of others was also considered as was the question of the extent or absolute nature of individual human rights which should be protected or otherwise.

No consensus of opinion was reached among all the Members of the Board about multiculturalism in relation to bilingualism although nobody seemed to be against at least mentioning the question. It was decided that the subject should be given further consideration later.

### 3. "Principal Offices" and "Sufficient Demand"

Members were referred to two documents prepared and submitted to the Board earlier. One, the memorandum of February 5th, 1973 prepared by Mr. Morency and two, the memorandum of March 10, 1973, written by Miss Duckworth. In opening the discussion Miss Duckworth referred to Mr. Morency's proposal that the term "principal offices" should be interpreted as meaning all offices within a bilingual district. She said this still left you with the problem of defining where services should be provided. You need to determine where the offices serving a particular area are actually located. She said she was concerned with the people in a bilingual district and had two questions. One, if services in both languages have to be provided to all the people anywhere within a district, for example to take the case of New Brunswick, the Postmaster at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea would have to be bilingual because the office is located in a bilingual district (the whole of N. B.)..

Could or should all services from federal agencies be available to the minority living within a bilingual district, for example, services to a person in the Cheticamp area which actually has very few federal offices within its boundaries and Mr. Mackey asked what the Act meant in referring to the term "principal offices" but it was pointed out that this had not been defined. Mr. Morency's argument for defining the term as "all offices" was based on section 2 of the Act which states that both languages have equal rights. Mr. Savoie felt that there must be rationality in the application of the Act. As an example, he cited an office of say, the Manpower Department in Woodstock where no Francophones live and said that there would be no sense in providing services in French there.



If the Government insisted you would have a revolt by the English-speaking people in the community of the area. Mr. Savoie felt that Departments would have to define what they consider to be their "principal offices" within the spirit of the law. Discretion would be left to the Departments concerned. But it was pointed out that you would then have the effect of defining "principal offices" in terms of "significant demand"; and what constituted a "significant demand". Someone pointed out that the English version of the Act used the term "significant demand" whereas in French it read "demande importante". To the best of anyone's knowledge neither term had yet been defined. Nor had the question of feasibility "to the extent that it is feasible to do so" (see section 9 (2)) section 10 (3) re the travelling public refers to "significant demand" in negative fashion and qualifies "demand" further with the term "so irregular".

Mr. Morrison referred to regulations in Finland which provided for different levels of service and linguistic competence required in different bilingual districts depending on the proportion of the minority language group in a particular district. It was suggested that he should attempt to secure copies of these regulations through the Finnish Embassy or other sources.

The Board recessed for lunch at 12 noon.





13:00hrs, Saturday, June 23

ITEM VI - 3

Winding up the discussion on "principal offices" and "significant demand", the Chairman suggested that each member prepare and forward to the staff for general distribution, his/her own definition or conception of "principal offices" - "significant demand".

ITEM VI - 4

"Federal Bilingual Services Districts"

L'appellation "districts bilingues" ayant été la cause de confusion, monsieur Morency avait suggéré de considérer un titre plus adéquat à la suite des représentations du gouvernement provincial de la Saskatchewan, et les membres ont été invités par le président à proposer lors de la prochaine réunion plénière le titre qu'ils jugent plus à propos. Il propose aussi que le nombre absolu minimum de la population minoritaire d'un district bilingue soit porté à l'ordre du jour de la prochaine réunion. Mademoiselle Duckworth demande d'inscrire à l'ordre du jour la possibilité de considérer des régions unilingues au sein même des districts bilingues.

-5

Mr. Cartwright was invited to discuss the principles outlined in his paper on "bilingual districts , territories and communities" and this was followed by a general discussion of the ideas advanced.

Dr. Mackey declared "this is what we have been waiting for in that it covers numerous problems such as absolute numbers, measles, status and chances of survival".

Madame Raymond y voit plusieurs avantages et surtout la possibilité d'atteindre le but par des étapes judicieuses de mise en application.

Monsieur Savoie conçoit des possibilités de solutions à certains problèmes mais hésite devant une application immédiate à moins d'amender la loi. Peut-être faudrait-il consulter monsieur Smith du ministère de la Justice. Monsieur Mackey souligne ici qu'une telle recommandation n'engagerait peut-être pas le gouvernement mais qu'elle demeure une solution acceptable.

Monsieur Lamontagne trouve la proposition heureuse et une bonne application de l'article 9 (2), évitant les soi-disant ghettos envisagés par le Commissaire aux langues officielles, monsieur Spicer. Par ailleurs, il est d'accord avec monsieur Savoie qu'il faut y réfléchir davantage.



M. Savoie ne s'inquiète pas outre mesure de la nécessité d'appliquer exactement les mêmes critères dans toutes les régions du pays, tel que cité à l'alinéa 3 du schéma préparé par M. Fox. Le Président ajoute d'ailleurs que les critères de base ont toujours primé les autres considérations.

Le Dr. Mackey déclare que dans les rencontres au Québec, il s'est attardé à trouver les endroits où les services en anglais ne sont pas disponibles.

Following the idea of "deux poids, deux mesures", Mr. Morrison said that he feared further polarization might result and Dr. Mackey indicated that, for that very reason, he was very interested in the approach suggested by Mr. Cartwright. Madame Raymond est d'avis que les principes énoncés par le Président dans son schéma sont applicables, même en tant que critères. Mr. Morrison does not believe the "same equality everywhere" is possible, but the Chairman is confident the same principles have been applied in Quebec as elsewhere and the point would be further emphasized by the recommendation that French become the language of work in Quebec. Dr. Mackey added that, if the Quebec provincial language policy was found to be too hard on the minority, it would be up to the next Board to make the necessary adjustments.

Le Père Régimbal souligne que la proposition de M. Cartwright demande réflexion et que celle-ci pourrait fort bien apporter une solution au problème.

Referring to the queries made by the Chairman, in paragraphs 8 and 10 of the proposed schema, Dr. Hickman said he did not believe the Board needed to point out other potential districts for review by the next Board. This only adds another element of suspense. Mrs. Raymond expressed the same opinion. As concerns the inclusion of selected passages from the Official Languages Act, Dr. Hickman felt only the essential parts should be considered. Mr. Lamontagne, however, favoured the reproduction of the Federal Bilingual Districts portion of the Act as very useful. Dr. Hickman did not favour adding an appendix on the material generated by the Board, as suggested in the third query made by the Chairman.

Ms Duckworth felt that Statistics of the provinces as a whole should appear in the report and Dr. Hickman agreed that there should be some use made of these statistics in the General Introduction as well, when these can be useful.

Mrs. Raymond believed a "conclusion" was necessary to the report. (Note: Section 13(5) refers to:...a report setting out its findings and conclusions including its recommendations....).

Dr. Lamontagne suggested that recommendations be included in the report to initiate a research program of a continuing nature.



Le Dr. Hickman s'interroge sur le danger d'embrouiller les recommandations du Conseil par des solutions peut-être trop complexes. Il faudrait que chacun considère les possibilités dans sa propre région. Le père Regimbal se dit favorable à l'idée "c'est dynamique et créateur pour faire face à la situation canadienne et offre beaucoup de souplesse. C'est très positif".

Mademoiselle Duckworth s'attarde à considérer la situation lorsque les services ne sont pas donnés au sein même du district bilingue proposé.

Reprenant la suggestion du Dr. Hickman d'étudier l'application dans des régions particulières, le président demande à monsieur Cartwright de procéder avant la prochaine réunion à une étude de l'application de sa proposition à l'égard des décisions provisoires déjà prises et de considérer en plus deux niveaux plutôt que trois.

Le Dr. Mackey commente sur le fait qu'une telle proposition affecterait fortement les décisions déjà prises mais qu'elle pourrait définir la demande importante d'une façon satisfaisante.

Monsieur Lamontagne souligne que nombre de petits patelins qu'il a fallu abandonner pourraient ainsi être rescapés. Madame Carrothers ajoute qu'en autant que les membres du conseil n'ont jamais démontré une unanimité pleine et réelle à l'égard des décisions provisoires déjà prises, ceci présente une solution possible.





Le président conclut la discussion provisoirement, demandant au secrétaire général d'inviter monsieur Smith à une rencontre à 14:00h vendredi le 20 juillet pour discuter de l'aspect légal de la proposition faite par monsieur Cartwright.

#### ITEM VI -6

#### Outline of Final Report

The Chairman had prepared a proposed schéma for the general introduction of the report and invited comments from the members.

Dr. Mackey commented on the proposed schema by stating that he would also like to see a preamble to the Official Languages Act included in the report.

Dr. Savoie trouve le schéma excellent mais s'inquiète qu'on insiste à souligner que seul le français est en péril ou à protéger et donne ainsi l'impression que l'effort total est essentiellement à l'appui de la francophonie. Peut-être faut-il mettre une sourdine. Même si le Conseil désire démontrer la disparité régionale, tel le propose le Président, il croit plus prudent de faire ressortir cette disparité dans le contexte du préambule provincial. Il est d'avis que la subtilité de la présentation est de première importance.

Le danger souligné par M. Savoie sur l'apparence de deux poids, deux mesures, retient l'attention du Dr. Mackey qui affirme qu'il faut revoir les critères utilisés et les expliciter. Il faut ré-étudier les recommandations non désirables et reconsidérer les besoins. Mme Raymond croit devoir tenir compte des tendances d'une région. Le père Régimbal demande ce qu'il faut entendre par "besoins". Est-ce une politique du plus grand bien pour le plus grand nombre? Le Dr. Mackey affirme que oui et ajoute "we have made value judgements all along." M. Cartwright doute qu'il soit possible d'évaluer le "désir". Par contre, le Dr. Mackey est d'avis que cette question a été sans cesse dans l'esprit du Conseil dans ses consultations avec les groupes minoritaires et que des questions pertinentes sont toujours venues élucider ce point.





Finally, Father Régimbal stated that any desire expressed by a province to create a provincial bilingual district not be overlooked and the fact be reported clearly.

VI - 7

#### Other business

Under other business, Ms Duckworth asked that the question of the language most often spoken be placed on the agenda of the next meeting. This was postponed as figures will not be available in time for the next meeting.

Members then discussed the critical letter received from Mr. Marcel Paré with regard to the "Information Sheet" used by the Board. It was pointed out by Mr. Morency that the Information sheet criticized by Mr. Paré was the first draft and not the official copy. However, Dr. Lamontagne had undertaken to revise the "Bulletin d'information" for consideration by the Board at the next meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 16:00 hrs.

Ottawa

Neil M. Morrison,  
Secretary General

July 16, 1973.

Roland Morency,  
Associate Secretary General

Paul Fox, Chairman





Ottawa, K1A 0M5  
le 13 juin 1973.

M. Neil Morrison  
Secrétaire général  
Conseil consultatif des  
districts bilingues  
110, avenue Argyle  
Trafalgar House  
Ottawa (Ontario)

Cher ~~monsieur~~ *Neil*,

Après les nombreuses discussions, consultations et rencontres entre M. Roland Morency, les membres de l'administration du personnel et aviseurs légaux du Secrétariat d'Etat, la conclusion générale tirée sur le statut des employés du Conseil consultatif des districts bilingues est la suivante: ces personnes sont des employés du Secrétariat d'Etat.

Comme vous le savez, il s'agit là d'une situation irrégulière que nous avons l'intention de corriger immédiatement. Pour ce faire, le ministère ne renouvellera aucun terme non plus qu'il ne fera les démarches pour conserver les gens prêtés par d'autres ministères.

A cette date, la situation des employés est donc telle que décrite plus bas.

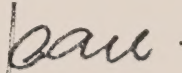
Pauline Leblanc	ST-6	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Jean-Guy Proulx	GS-MES-2	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Gabrielle Mouaga	CR-2	terme finit 31/08/73	ne sera pas renouvelé
Maurice Simoneau	CR-5	terme finit 01/06/73	a terminé
Clairette Pilon	AS-4	terme finit 30/06/73	a été prêté par Information Canada - Conseil doit faire les démarches pour la garder
Laura Sciffo	ST-7	ne travaille plus pour la Fonction publique depuis un mois	



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J'espère que ces renseignements vous seront utiles pour la poursuite des démarches à faire par le Conseil. Je tiens cependant à souligner que le directeur du personnel du ministère reste à votre entière disposition pour toute question ou aide de quelque nature que ce soit et qu'il se fera un plaisir de vous apporter sa collaboration.

Bien à vous,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jean Boucher', with a vertical line drawn through the 'J'.

Jean Boucher

c.c.: M. Roland Morency







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